Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Interracial Discussions

From Feb. 3 through Feb. 7 several South Carolina colleges will hold campus meetings at which students will hear speakers talk on interracial cooperation. Doubtless there will be much of general discussion of the subject, too, since college students as a rule are unable to pass up an opportunity to dig into provocative subjects.

This effort to improve interracial cooperation is most praiseworthy. Something of the same type of discussion meetings might well be held annually in higher educational institutions in Alabama. Perhaps it might be well, too, to have speakers discuss the subject in high schools, since racial prejudice often is deep seated by the time some young people reach college age.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EMPLOYMENT AID PLEDGED BY ALABAMANS

Pass Resolution for Better Job Conditions In Whole State

FEB 21 1942

By LOUIS E. BURNHAM

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The campaign to equalize teachers' salaries throughout the South gained new impetus as the Alabama Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation went on record in favor of equalization throughout the state in its annual meeting held here Wednesday.

The resolution on teachers' pay was one of four passed at the concluding session of the meeting, the other three providing for measures to improve the position of the Negro in the fields of jobs, citizenship and race relations.

Among the hundred members and visitors who attended the all-day conference were four heads of leading Negro educational institutions in the state: Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers college; Dr. Buell Gallagher of Talledega college, and President W. A. Bell of Miles Memorial college.

The meeting opened with a discussion of employment opportunities for Negroes in light of the war crisis. Yelverton Coward, southern regional director of the C.I.O., and Eldridge R. Plowden, assistant superintendent of the State Department of Education, led the discussion by presenting the program of the bodies they represented in widening the Negro's job opportunities.

Coward pointed out that it is the duty of white workers, themselves, to create better understanding of the problems of Negro workers and to insist that Negroes be given an opportunity to work in all jobs. "No other force," said Coward, "is able as well to correct the economic ills that beset our section and our country."

The state's representative, Plowden, in explaining the failure of authorities to provide training for Negro youth in the majority of Alabama's expanding war industries, said: "The state will not waste money training youth for jobs which they cannot get."

This statement drew the fire of the assemblage, and particularly of Tuskegee's president, Dr. Patterson who pointedly remarked that the nation is now coming to realize the tragedy of incomplete training for its young manhood. He stated that the demand for skilled men now far exceeds the supply and as a result the whole defense program of our country is held up.

"I do not believe in limiting training solely on the basis of existing employment," said Dr. Patterson "Conditions are in a constant state of change. I am of the school of thought that believes no skill once learned is ever completely lost." The stated approval of others present indicated that this was the majority viewpoint.

FEB 21 1942

Turning in the afternoon session to the question of public health, the committee heard an address by Dr B. F. Austin, acting public health officer for the state of Alabama, which precipitated another lively discussion. Dr. Austin indicated that 37 percent of Alabama's men of draft age were not eligible for military service because of physical defects, as compared to 31 per cent at the time of the first World War. Sixteen per cent of the Negroes rejected were turned down because of venereal diseases, he said. The proportion among the whites was given as two per cent. Stating that the State Department of Public Health was maintaining clinics for the treatment of these diseases, Dr. Austin left the way open for the implication that the larger percentage of venereal diseases among Negroes is due to racial factors.

This view was expertly disputed when Buell Gallagher of Talledega college pointed out that the disparity between the incidence of syphilis in the white group and the Negro group is practically eliminated when the groups sampled are nearly of the same economic level.

"What seems to us to be a racial incident is in very large part an economic and social affair," he said. Dr. Gallagher drew applause when he stated that for the past five years Talledega has tested all incoming students for venereal diseases, and not one case of syphilis or gonorrhea has been detected.

The fundamental approach to improving the health conditions of the Negro people, he said, is in improving the economic opportunities and the social and cultural environment of the race.

The meeting closed with an election of officers which saw all of last year's officials returned to their positions.

These officers include: Dr. Henry M. Edmonds of Birmingham, honorary chairman; Rev. William H Marmion of Birmingham, chairman Donald Comer of Birmingham and Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee vice chairmen, and Dr. H. Council Trenholm of Montgomery, secretary-treasurer.

W. A. Bell, Dr. E. W. Taggart Mrs. H. C. Bryant and Dr Beull Gallagher are among the members of the executive council.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 5, 1942

Women And The Church

By Mrs. S. H. Blan

Presbyterian

The Woman's Auxiliary of the East Alabama Presbytery, will hold its annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church of Union Springs on Wednesday and Thursday, April 8, and 9. Mrs. R. C. Keller is president of the hostess auxiliary and Miss Carrie Anderson is chairman of arrangements. All delegates are requested to send their names to Miss Anderson for homes on Wednesday night, and both delegates and visitors are expected to notify her of their intention to attend the Thursday luncheon. Rev. H. R. Miller is pastor of the local church and will be present at all meetings.

The theme of the convention is "My Utmost for Christ" and the keynote will be, "About My Father's Business." Mrs. D. H. Edington of Mobile, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Synod of Alabama will be present to bring helpful messages and greetings from the Synodical Auxiliary. Mrs. Narcissa Shawhan, also of Mobile, will speak on Thursday morning and will conduct the annual election of officers. Mrs. A. L. Jackson, dean of women at Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, will present the birthday objective which this year will be, "Our Work Among the Negroes." Andrew Edington will speak on the Christian Education Movement, which is to receive special emphasis throughout the assembly during 1942, and will use moving pictures to present his subject. The Bible lessons will be taught by Mrs. A. D. Spooner of Mobile, who will use the Gospel of Luke to bring her messages on the topic "Christ Meeting Human Needs." On Wednesday night, the main inspirational address will be given by Rev. C. C. Shafe of Birmingham, a returned missionary from Africa.

The Presbyterial president, Mrs. J. J. Faulk of Enterprise, will preside at all meetings. Mrs. B. F. Austin, first vice-president of Montgomery, will be in charge of district chairmen and local auxiliary reports. Mrs. Forrest Collier, second vice-president, of Prattville, is chairman of the program committee and has arranged a most interesting and inspirational program. The general officers and cause secretaries will give their reports on Wednesday afternoon. The 1941-1942 reports show a marked increase in all phases of the auxiliary work and plans for the coming year will be made to continue this progress. The worship periods will be conducted by outstanding Bible teachers of the East Alabama Presbyterial, with directed prayers for the men in service, for world peace and for Christian courage. "Montreat" will be brought to the assembly by Mrs. Frank Riggs of Montgomery. Mrs. W. B. Thomas, of Wetumpka, who is chairman of the nominating committee will report on Thursday morning and the new officers will be installed by the Rev. L. B. Metts of LaFayette, Presbytery's chairman of woman's work.

The hostess church has made plans for the entertainment and comfort of all visitors and it is hoped that tire rationing and war defense efforts will not affect the attendance at this important meeting. Never have the women of the church so needed the inspiration of Christian fellowship and prayer as at the present time, and this meeting should provide the necessary encouragement to further growth in the Kingdom work.

White And Negro Colleges To Observe Race Relations Sunday At Cong. Church

FEB 6 - 1942

Birmingham, Ala. Weekly—Review

First Congregational - Christian Church, corner 7th Avenue, North, and 15th Street, Rev. William L. Cash, minister. The 20th Anniversary of Race Relations Sunday and Brotherhood Month will be held at the church Sunday night, Feb. 8, 1942, at 7:30 p.m. The program will consist of music by the choir and selections by Miles College male glee club. A symposium on Interracial Goodwill, How Promoted—In view of National Defense will be discussed by students of Senior College classes, representing the following colleges: Mr. Paul Duffey of Birmingham-Southern College; Mr. Geo. W. Riddle, of Howard College; Mr. Walter B. Floyd, of Miles Memorial College. Miss Martha Merck will represent the Central Y. W. C. A., Miss Dura Rice, the 8th Avenue Branch Y. W. C. A., and Mr. Emanuel Greenberg will speak on behalf of the Y. M. H. A. Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church, will give an address; and Rev. William H. Marmion, pastor of St. Mary's Episcopal Church on the Highlands, and Chairman of Alabama Interracial Committee, will give echoes of some achievements made for better interracial understanding.

FEB 6 - 1942

The effort launched some years ago by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, to improve interracial cooperation is most praiseworthy and is becoming more generally accepted among the races throughout the country. It is to be noted that during the past week the students of several South Carolina colleges have held campus meetings and heard speakers on interracial cooperation. The public is cordially invited.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
October 29, 1941

Negro Literature Studied By Club

"The Negro in Literature" was the program theme at the New Century Club meeting held yesterday at the home of Mrs. John J. Flowers on North Oates street.

Miss Sue Malone and Mrs. E. S. Ford presented the interesting program. Miss Malone, in a charming manner, gave an original Negro story with setting laid near Marianna. In a highly entertaining manner she depicted the plantation life of a Negro family and traced the development of their descendants from slavery to the present time.

Mrs. Ford read several well-known poems from the book "American Negro Poetry" compiled by James Weldon Johnson. The speaker in her opening remarks stated that the authors of these poems revealed a breadth of knowledge concerning the Negro problem in all its ramifications and they sought to awaken a true evaluation of Negro contributions to American art and life.

Members present at this session included: Mrs. C. C. Bennett, Mrs. S. M. Bently, Mrs. Gipzy Boozer, Mrs. W. T. Burkett, Mrs. C. D. Carmichael, Miss Mary Jo Cook, Mrs. F. B. Culver, Mrs. M. S. Davie, Mrs. Henry Flowers, Mrs. E. S. Ford, Mrs. J. D. Foy, Miss Flossie Jones, Mrs. A. Y. Malone, Mrs. G. H. Malone, Miss Sue Malone, Mrs. E. F. Moody, Mrs. E. N.

Florence, Alabama—Times
March 14, 1942

"UNIVERSITY OF PRACTICAL LIVING" BEING ORGANIZED

MEMPHIS, (AP)—The "university of practical living," composed of the four colleges of universal religion, universal political science, universal economics and universal racial understanding, today has its incorporation papers.

After the secretary of state at Nashville had granted the papers yesterday, Dr. Israel Harding Noe, Episcopal clergyman who fasted 22 days in 1938 in an attempt to "put on the fullness of the godhead bodily," announced the university's organization and aims.

Stating organization plans for the school, the clergyman declared the university has no official connection with any church and that it will be supported by "love-gifts."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 9, 1942

SCHOOL SYSTEM MERGER IS EYED

Consolidation Possibility Checked By Group In Legislature

Studying the county and city school systems in Jefferson County with the idea that more economy will be needed in their operation, the county's legislative delegation is seeking all the information possible on the feasibility of consolidating the county and municipal systems of Birmingham, Bessemer, Fairfield, and Tarrant, delegation members said Tuesday.

The group decided to make such a study after a conference participated in by Senator James A. Simpson and all House nominees, namely, Ivy Gwin, Sidney W. Smyer, Mark Hodo, Jess Edwards, Tram Sessions, John Chichester, and Roger Snyder.

The delegation will begin public hearings on this and other questions with a session at 7:30 p.m., Sept. 21, in Room 306 of the County Courthouse.

"We want the viewpoint of the public in general, of the individual teachers, of the parents, the taxpayers, and the P.-T. A.'s, as well as the opinions of the school leaders in deciding this question," Senator Simpson said.

Since figures on operation costs, reports from committeemen, and other data must be obtained, the school problem will not be gone into at the first hearing, it was announced.

One matter to come before the group at the first hearing is that of racial relations, it was said. J. J. Green, president of the local organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has requested an audience with the legislators, Tram Sessions, delegation secretary, reported.

Other questions under consideration by the legislators include the city-county civil service system, reduction of the number of Circuit Court judges, salary raises, and the placing of deputy county officials in the Bessemer Cutoff on a ticket for election by the people.

One public hearing or more will be held at the courthouse in Bessemer, with Cutoff Representative Edwards presiding, Senator Simpson announced.

Anniston, Ala. Star
September 13, 1942

Miss Hiett's Fine Spirit

The Anniston Star has been highly pleased with the reception accorded Miss Helen Hiett, the noted war correspondent and radio commentator, who was brought here for a lecture last week by this paper and Radio Station WHMA. The audience that greeted her at the USO building Friday night was one of the largest ever assembled in this city and the message she delivered in behalf of the war effort eminently justified the expectations of all who attended, even those who had to stand and those who had to listen to her remarks by remote control.

But it is the fine spirit of Miss Hiett herself about which we want to write. Recognizing that there were many who were unable to get into the auditorium to hear the lecture for which she had contracted, she readily consented on the invitation of General Philoon to make another talk without charge to the soldiers at Fort McClellan and likewise made an appearance at one of the Negro churches in the city as a gesture of goodwill to the people of the colored race who were not able to see her in person on Friday evening. She also made a brief talk at the Red Cross convocation in her honor yesterday afternoon.

This paper on behalf of itself and WHMA also wants to thank most sincerely all those who helped to make the visit of Miss Hiett to Anniston a success. Especially do we feel grateful to the officials of the USO and to the ladies of the Red Cross who cooperated so generously in Miss Hiett's entertainment.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 20, 1942

A Fitting Tribute

Today Dr. Henry M. Edmonds delivers his last sermon as pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church, and later, at the church and elsewhere, there will be gatherings in honor of the retiring minister.

All will be appropriate, of course, but one such gathering which has a special fitness is that which will be held at 3 p.m. today at the Parker High School, where the Negroes of Birmingham will pay their own tribute to Dr. Edmonds as one who has worked long and conscientiously for their welfare, and for the betterment of interracial relations.

As state chairman of the Interracial Commission and in other capacities, Dr. Edmonds has been a strong force for racial and religious understanding and cooperation in Alabama. The Negroes of Birmingham do well to do him honor.

57a-1942

Pensacola Fla Journal
February 16, 1942

Brotherhood Must Not Be Forgotten

BROTHERHOOD WEEK, observed nationally for the ninth time this year, began Sunday and ends on Washington's birthday. It is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

With most of the world locked in desperate battle, it may, at first thought, seem futile to speak of brotherhood just now. Yet what are we fighting for, if not to make secure for all of us the four freedoms of thought and action which represent brotherhood in practice?

Freedom of speech—freedom of religion—freedom from want—freedom from fear. These are our objectives, now and always. If, in the struggle to guarantee them to ourselves tomorrow, we lose sight of them today, we might as well give up right now.

Wartime stresses and strains will put ever heavier burdens on our minds and spirits. Wartime activities of enemy agents and native stooges of the Axis will take advantage of this tension. We must guard against both.

No matter how tired or depressed or worried we are, we cannot let ourselves turn against fellow Americans of other faiths, colors or viewpoints. We cannot let ourselves believe enemy propaganda, rumors, whispers about fellow Americans of other faiths, colors or viewpoints.

As President Roosevelt has said, in emphasizing the keynote of this year's Brotherhood week observance, "We in America need more than armaments and armies to make safe our democracy. We need a secure bond of understanding among all citizens, and even more, the practice of brotherhood and of willing co-operation among Americans of every creed and racial origin."

Let's make Brotherhood week more than a "week" that is here and gone. Let's put the idea of brotherhood—of equality and unity always—to work in our daily lives from now on.

Newberry, S. C. Observer
October 13, 1942

Asking Dr. Odom's Cooperation

News & Courier, 19th.

The pronouncement of Professor Howard W. Odom, president of the "Commission of Interracial Corporation" and a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina, that the defeat of Mr. Talmadge in Georgia and of Eugene Blease in South Carolina means that the "race issue no longer has its old political appeal" has truth as long as the Northern negro leaders and their white associates shrewdly supend aggressive agitations while a political contest proceeds.

So far as the implication is that Mr. Blease "injected" the topic, Dr. Odum cannot support it. The News and Courier was constantly and for years pointing to its injection as an issue before Mr. Blease thought of offering as a candidate for senator, and The News and Courier is read in South Carolina.

The News and Courier points to the race issue now and will not cease to admonish the South Carolinians that it is pressed upon them by outsiders and that they have got to meet it.

Was a race issue introduced in Dr. Odum's state when a negro youth of Durham applied for admission to the University of North Carolina's schools of pharmacy? By some subtlety the youth was kept out of the university. Does Dr. Odum hold that the issue was then and there finally settled? Does he guarantee that it will not be raised again? Our speculation is that he would deny negro admission to the university and to other Southern state institutions for white men and women to which they are demanding admittance.

A month ago the wife of the president came out of the White House to Salisbury, North Carolina, and addressed negroes, said that they were entitled to employment in whatever places they were qualified to fill chairs in the University of North Carolina. Would Dr. Odum condemn the trustees of his university if they refused to elect a negro eminently qualified to a professorship in the institution because of his color and for no other reason? President Odum probably will not answer that question yes or no, nor will the association of which he is the president, answer it.

The News and Courier informs Mr. Odum that in the North are groups of negroes and white men having plenty of money who assume that when in the South a negro kills a white man the Southern white witnesses and juries perjure themselves, that the judges also forswear themselves, that they may take the negro's life. Therefore, these groups hire lawyers and on the flimsiest pretext try to take the trial out of the state courts and delay it indefinitely by resort to federal jurisdiction. Failing in that, they martial great froces of other states to overawe or persuade a governor to pardon a convicted criminal. Dr. Odum, one fancies, has heard of the Odell case in Virginia in which even The New York Times joined with Lewis of the C. I. O. and Green of the A. F. of L. in virtually demanding a pardon for a negro by Virginia's governor.

Dr. Odum, whom we take to be a gentle and unsupecting man, does not perceive that the issue is pressed by outsiders on the South on a dozen fronts and in as many states, however strict orders may be given that it be not pressed during a political contest in a particular locality.

For the cooperation of the Southern white people and the negroes, for the good interests of both, The News and Courier is as heartily concerned as are Dr. Odum and his association. So is Eugene S. Blease. Insinuation to the contrary against the former chief justice of South Carolina partakes of the nature of libel.

The News and Courier is endeavoring to prevent the destruction of this cooperation by the interference from parts foreign to the South. The News and Courier stands for equal and impartial justice to both races in the South—and separation. So does Mr. Blease. Whether Dd. Odum is useful in the same cause turns upon what he would say without reservation, particularly whether or not he would advocate the exclusion of negro professors and students from the University of North Carolina qualified by abilities and character, on account of color. The News and Courier would. So would Eugene Blease. And neither would refuse to pay taxes to give negroes the opportunities they merit.

To cooperate with the South's negroes for improvement of race relations, Dr. Odum and his society have got to cooperate against the outside agitators of the race issue in the South, they have got to stand with Eugene Blease or they will have to support the president's wife in demanding what she describes as equal opportunity for the two races though it lead to the conversion of the University of North Carolina into a school of whites and blacks, men students and women, and a white and black faculty composed of teachers of equal qualifications. Soon or late, he must take his stand, and the pressure on his university will not long be relaxed by the Walter White forces.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

INTERRACIAL GROUP HOLDS ANNUAL MEET

NOV 7 - 1942

Members Re-Elect Odum Of North Carolina President

NOV 7 - 1942

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP) — Past performance, present work and future plans of its organization were given close scrutiny by members of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation at its 23rd annual conference, Oct. 23. Using the report of Dr. William E. Colo, University of Tennessee, who had been delegated to make a detailed study of the commission, the members found that the movement begun immediately after World War 1, has filled the needs for which it was created and that faced by situations aristing out of the present war was in a strategic position to do what no other organization is doing.

The executive committee composed of Wr. Will W. Alexander, Chapel Hill, N. C., Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville; Dr. David D. Jones, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Atlanta; Dr. Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill; Dr. Benjamin E. Mayes, Atlanta; Miss Florence M. Read, Atlanta; Dr. W. A. Smart, Emory university, Ga., Dr. R. L. Russell, Griffin, Ga.; Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta; A. T. Walden, Atlanta; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta; Kendall Weisinger, Atlanta, and Miss Emily H. Clay, Atlanta, was instructed to develop plans, methods, and personnel to meet conditions as they arise and to exercise full power in directing the work.

NOV 7 - 1942

Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, was re-elected president of the commission.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 22, 1942

TO SPEAK HERE—One of the South's outstanding authorities on race relations in this section, Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames (above), of Atlanta, director of field work for the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, will discuss "Race Relations in the South" at a meeting Monday night of the Laymen's League of St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Jesse D. Ames To Address League

An experienced and thoughtful presentation of the topic "Race Relations in the South" will be given members of the Laymen's League of St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands Church Monday night by Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, field director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, of Atlanta.

A worker in the field of race relations in this section since 1924, Mrs. Ames is author of many articles on the subject and at present is editor of "Southern Frontier," a monthly publication of the Commission of Interracial Cooperation.

She will speak at the dinner meeting Monday night of St. Mary's Laymen's League, to begin at 6:30 o'clock.

A native of Texas, Mrs. Ames was organizer and president of the League of Women Voters in that state and a member of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which she served as director of women's work.

In 1930, she organized the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, and has been executive director since that time and active in anti-lynching work throughout the South.

Wives of members of the Laymen's League have been invited to attend the Monday night meeting, at which Dr. B. F. Sapienza will preside.

The New Charter for Race Relations

DEC 20 1942

(AN EDITORIAL)

The Atlanta Daily World

"A Basis for Inter-Racial Co-operation and Development in the South," being a statement of the composite views of representative southern Negroes, meeting at Durham, North Carolina last October, has just been released for publication.

A Virginia sponsoring group, of which Mr. P. B. Young, Editor of The Norfolk Journal and Guide, is chairman, called the conference as the "first step towards writing a New Charter for Race Relations" by members of both races.

The Report, dealing in the main, with problems and handicaps of southern Negroes in particular, considers political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, and social welfare and health, and then enlists the sympathetic understanding and cooperation of southern whites as a means of increasing goodwill and interracial progress.

DEC 20 1942

Fundamentally opposing the "principle and practice" of segregation in our society, the leaders then go into specific details by asking abolition of: the poll tax as a prerequsite to voting, the White Primary, all forms of discriminatory practices, evasions of the law, and intimidation of citizens seeking to exercise their right of franchise.

In the field of Labor and Industry, the report called for the inclusion of Negroes in unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled branches of industries and occupations of the South as the "only tenable basis of economic survival and development." "There should be equal pay for equal work. Negroes should seek opportunities for collective bargaining, Labor Unions should desist from barring Negroes from their ranks. And adequate provisions should be provided by state and federal agencies for the training of Negroes, "equal in kind and quality" with that of other citizens.

Better schools for Negroes, abolition of salary differentials for Negro teachers and expenditures upon Negro pupils; establishment of safe-guards against the system of farm tenancy in the south, better treatment of Negro soldiers, extension of slum clearance and erection of low-cost housing, and the appointment of qualified Negroes to governmental planning and policy-making boards, ends the report.

The Commission struck at the very heart of the evils against the Negro, when it condemned the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, and also the Democratic White Primary. Very properly, the Commission placed these among the front ranking essentials to democracy in this region in large measure, though, no matter how anxious these or white leaders may be to see that we are relieved of these burdens, their final fruition can and will come, only as our average run of citizens come to realize that their success in breaking down barriers against them is in their own hands. And to the extent that we become identified with the crusade to win universal suffrage for the race, to that extent can we become full-fledged citizens.

We commend, therefore, the work of the Commission. It is the result of serious study and thought by able and yet conservative Negro leaders, whose sincerity of purpose and racial earnestness can hardly be questioned. Nevertheless, we would not forget to add that the responsibility for putting the Charter into working operation rests squarely upon the shoulders of Negro and white people alike. Certainly the increasing interracial tensions and misunderstandings in the South would justify immediate and positive steps towards allaying these fears.

DEC 20 1942

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

D.C.

Vassar College Girls Make Goodwill Tour Of Howard

NOV 14 1942

NOV 14 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another step was taken in bringing about better interracial relationships between college students when a delegation of six girls from Vassar College visited Howard University over the weekend as the guests of Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of chapel.

During their stay at the university, the young women were taken on a tour of the campus; a sight seeing tour of Washington, and were feted by Dr. and Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Thurman, Dr. and Mrs. Walter G. Daniel, Miss Susie A. Elliot and the Men's Dormitory Council.

BEGAN TWO YEARS AGO

The student exchange, established three years ago through the efforts of Dr. Thurman, an annual speaker at Vassar, marked the second delegation of Vassar girls to visit Howard University.

In the fall of 1941, five Howard students spent a long weekend as the guests of Vassar College, where they were given a reception by President and Mrs. Henry N. MacCracken, and extended many courtesies and attentions from the faculty and student body.

NOV 14 1942

Two colored girls attending Vassar, Misses Betty McCleary, of New York City, and June Thompson, of Worchester, Mass., have been included in the delegations to Howard in the past.

OTHER COLLEGES

Believing firmly that the most enduring relations between undergraduates can be established thru this medium, Dr. Thurman has added, to the already established exchange plans with Vassar, Bucknell, Penn State and Connecticut Wesleyan, a new series to be initiated in the spring through a visit to Howard of a delegation from Smith College.

NOV 14 1942

The Vassar delegation included Misses Louise MaCavoy, June Jackson, Adele Gabel, Vivian Gray, Mary Congdon and Jean Haydock.

PROTESTS AND PICKETS

PITTSBURG COURIER

PITTSBURG PA.

DEC 26, 1942

After many weeks of sustained protest and uninterrupted picketing, the branch of the United States Treasury Department in Chicago has yielded and agreed to eliminate all forms of discrimination now practiced against Negro employees. Thus two divisions of colored workers will be merged with other Treasury departments forthwith.

It appears that the combination of protesting and picketing has proven highly successful in eradicating many flagrant injustices and humiliations. It also shows that the "methodology of pressure activity" is a trenchant weapon in the possession of minority groups.

Today the peoples of the earth are using mass force, the mailed fist and all of the incarnate weapons of destruction to gain their objectives. Appeals to reason and to the unsullied conscience of mankind have utterly failed, and so contentions are now being impressed with the gun, the bomb and the sword. After the smoke of battle has been cleared and the victors and the vanquished have buried their dead, then the methods of quiet and dispassionate reason will be adopted.

But some of those who pose as the best friends of the American colored people advise them to never adopt any kind of positive force to gain their just objective. They hold up their hands in holy horror when we protest too loudly and they avow that we defeat our own purposes whenever we adopt the use of "peaceful pickets" in presenting our grievances.

One prominent editor of a so-called great liberal white paper declared that pressure movements have never rendered benefit to minority groups. He even discounted the great gains that organized labor has made and scoffed at the history of the toilers throughout the world.

The Treasury Department in Chicago, however, deemed it differently and by reason of protest and picket, an ugly and embarrassing situation has been remedied.

The Supreme Court of the United States upholds the right of protest and peaceful picketing and the Government itself is not adverse and unmindful of its power and purport. Intelligent protest, sensible agitation and well ordered pickets are instruments of power for any minority.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Virgin Islands Transformed Since Purchase By America

JAN 2 - 1943

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Few places under the American flag have been more profoundly transformed by the war than the once quiet Virgin Islands, information received by the Department of the Interior revealed last week. Practically the entire population, including 25,000 Negroes (91 percent of the total), is engaged in war work and attaining heights economically, socially and spiritually in the war effort.

There are some 57 of these islands, lying approximately 1,000 miles east and south of Florida at the northernmost sweep of the Lesser Antilles-storied lands of the Spanish Main generally considered among the most beautiful of the Caribbean.

Instead of a meager livelihood wrested from the too often dry soil, as on St. Croix, or an uncertain dollar from loading or unloading ship at St. Thomas, regular weekly pay envelopes now bulge with new "foldin' money."

tire nursing staff are Negroes.

of administrative as-St. Croix and 298 of pointive posts in the and federal govern-filled by Negroes with gh proportion on St. cluding the Postmas- entire Post Office he entire school sys-single exception.

L POSTS ALSO

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JAN 2 - 1943

Amelle, the capital y of the aspects of with the streets and ed with people, all oney to spend than handise to buy.

ST IN O FORCES

e number of young ers have paid their Puerto Rico and the enlist in the U. S. The St. Thomas after enlisting the nt natives who have stated editorially:

"Characteristic of the patriotism these Islands have exhibited since the transfer

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JAN 2 - 1943

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57a-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Vassar College Girls Make Goodwill Tour Of Howard

NOV 14 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another step was taken in bringing about better interracial relationships between college students when a delegation of six girls from Vassar College visited Howard University over the weekend as the guests of Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of chapel.

During their stay at the university, the young women were taken on a tour of the campus; a sight seeing tour of Washington, and were feted by Dr. and Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Thurman, Dr. and Mrs. Walter G. Daniel, Miss Susie A. Elliot and the Men's Dormitory Council.

BEGAN TWO YEARS AGO

The student exchange, established three years ago through the efforts of Dr. Thurman, an annual speaker at Vassar, marked the second delegation of Vassar girls to visit Howard University.

In the fall of 1941, five Howard students spent a long weekend as the guests of Vassar College, where they were given a reception by President and Mrs. Henry N. MacCracken, and extended many courtesies and attentions from the faculty and student body.

Two colored girls attending Vassar, Misses Betty McCleary, of New York City, and June Thompson, of Worchester, Mass., have been included in the delegations to Howard in the past.

OTHER COLLEGES

Believing firmly that the most enduring relations between undergraduates can be established thru this medium, Dr. Thurman has added, to the already established exchange plans with Vassar, Bucknell, Penn State and Connecticut Wesleyan, a new series to be initiated in the spring through a visit to Howard of a delegation from Smith College.

The Vassar delegation included Misses Louise MaCavoy, June Jackson, Adele Gabel, Vivian Gray, Mary Congdon and Jean Haydock.

NOV 14 1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Virgin Islands Transformed Since Purchase By America

JAN 2 - 1943

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Few places under the American flag have been more profoundly transformed by the war than the once quiet Virgin Islands, information received by the Department of the Interior revealed last week. Practically the entire population, including 25,000 Negroes (91 percent of the total), is engaged in war work and attaining new heights economically, socially and spiritually in the war effort.

JAN 2 - 1943

There are some 57 of these islands, lying approximately 1,000 miles east and south of Florida at the northernmost sweep of the Lesser Antilles-storied lands of the Spanish Main generally considered among the most beautiful of the Caribbean.

Instead of a meager livelihood wrested from the too often dry soil, as on St. Croix, or an uncertain dollar from loading or unloading ship at St. Thomas, regular weekly pay envelopes now bulge with new "foldin' money."

HIGHER POSITIONS

Negroes occupy professional or managerial posts, and natives and continentals of Negro or mixed ancestry work side by side on an equal basis with whites in virtually every phase of war and civilian activities in the Virgin Islands.

Said Governor Charles Harwood recently:

"I feel certain that when victory comes, the natives of the Islands will be among the leaders on the list of those who served well."

JAN - 1943

On the administrative staff of Governor Harwood, and in other influential executive, judicial and professional posts in the Virgin Islands government, as well as in direct war work, many prominent native as well as continental representatives of the Negro race are filling high offices creditably and in many cases brilliantly.

JAN 2 - 1943

ACTIVE IN GOVERNMENT

They are serving now as judge of the United States District Court, highest court in the Virgin Islands; United States District Attorney (who is also, under the Organic Act, legal adviser to the governor) and as judge of the Police Court of St. Croix. Approximately 65 percent of the entire bar of the Virgin Islands is composed of Negro lawyers.

Two of the four doctors on the staff of the Municipal Hospital on St. Thomas and the municipal dentist, chief nurse, director of the Nurse Training School, and the entire nursing staff are Negroes.

The post of administrative assistant on St. Croix and 298 of the 317 appointive posts in the municipal and federal governments, are filled by Negroes with a similar high proportion on St. Thomas, including the Postmaster and the entire Post Office staff, and the entire school system with a single exception.

INDUSTRIAL POSTS ALSO

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MANY ENLIST IN U. S. ARMED FORCES

A creditable number of young Virgin Islanders have paid their own way to Puerto Rico and the Mainland to enlist in the U. S. armed forces. The St. Thomas Daily News, after enlisting the names of recent natives who have been inducted, stated editorially:

"Characteristic of the patriotism these Islands have exhibited since the transfer (from Denmark in 1917), these men answered promptly the nation's call to the colors.

For some of them it meant giving up good jobs and abandoning their schooling, but there is no thought of shirking the responsibility which the Nation requires of its sons."

PITTSBURGH COURIER
NOV 14 1942
D.C.

57a-1942

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
March 13, 1942

Girl Scout Council Pays Honor To Members of Original Group

Funds from Cookie Sale to Be Used to Renovate Camp Buildings.

The regular monthly meeting of the Duval County Girl Scout Council was held in St. John's Community House yesterday, celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of Girl Scouting and the fifteenth anniversary of the incorporation of the local Girl Scout Council. Particular honor was paid to Miss Florence M. Smith and Mrs. Carl Oltrogge, charter members, and Mrs. Malcolm McCrory, Dr. Julia L. Kline, Mrs. V. E. Jacobs, Mrs. Carl Swisher, Mrs. George Couper Giggs, and Mrs. Marcus C. Fagg, members of the original council. It was voted to make a birthday gift of $25 to the Juliet Low Memorial Fund from the council.

Mrs. V. E. Jacobs reported that the cookie sale had been a great success. Because of the money from this sale Mrs. Victor Beamer, chairman of the camp committee, announced plans for reshingling the roof of the main building at 1(of the smaller buildings at Camp Chowenwaw. This camp will be prepared to open for its Summer season on June 29. It also was reported by the inter-racial committee that the negro campsite will be moved from New Berlin to St. Augustine, where a two-week established camp will be held.

Course Opens Soon.

Mrs. Glover Taylor, chairman of the training committee, announced a training course in group leadership for new and prospective leaders to be held March 23-27, at 7:30 P. M. at the George Washington hotel. Mrs. M. A. Collins, chairman of the organization committee, asked anyone interested in becoming a leader to call Girl Scout headquarters, 5-6721, before the course starts. She also reports that several new troops will be formed directly after this training. Mrs. James Kidd reported that tentative plans are being formed for a city-wide get-together to present troop work to the parents and the public. This probably will take place this Spring at the Little House. The council elected Mrs. V. E. Jacobs and Mrs. A. K. Attwood as its two members to be representatives to the Leaders' Association.

Mrs. Carl Swisher, chairman of the Juliette Low Memorial Fund made an interesting report on the purpose of this fund and the war relief resulting from it. In addition to the council's birthday gift, the leaders and troops also will make their contributions to the worthwhile fund.

W. Daniel Boyd, Duval County superintendent of public instruction, said that announcements would be made to students of the forthcoming series of six transcriptions of "Cavalcade of America", which will be presented over Station WJAX on Sundays, starting March 15.

The meeting closed with a reminder of the Regional Conference in Savannah April 8, 9 and 10, which will postpone the regular monthly meeting to April 16.

The Duval County Girl Scout Council is an agency of the Community Chest.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
October 24, 1942

Bishop Wing Inter-Racial Group Head

Mrs. Israel L. Kaplan Is Appointed to Vice Chairman's Post.

The Rt. Rev. John D. Wing of Orlando has been named chairman of the Florida Council of the Inter-racial Commission, devoted to the fostering of better relations between whites and negroes, it was announced here yesterday.

Mrs. Israel L. Kaplan of Jacksonville and Dr. J. R. E. Lee of Tallahassee were appointed vice chairmen and Mrs. Henry Havens of Jacksonville was chosen as secretary-treasurer.

Members of the executive committee are: Francis Rhett Bridges Jr., Tallahassee; Dr. John D. Culmer, Miami; Prof. Edward Davis, Ocala; Mrs. Florence Dixon, Jacksonville; Mrs. James Dobbin, Jacksonville; Judge George Couper Gibbs, Jacksonville; Dr. H. D. Goode, Pensacola; Dr. William H. Gray, St. Augustine, the Rt. Rev. Frank A. Juhan, Jacksonville; C. D. Rodgers, Bradenton; Miss Martha White, Jacksonville, and Mrs. Warren Zeuch, Vero Beach.

Vero, Fla., Press-Journal
October 30, 1942

Mrs. Zeuch Elected Member of Florida Inter-racial Group

Mrs. Warren T. Zeuch of Vero Beach was elected a member of the executive committee of the Florida Council of the Commission of Interracial Cooperation at a meeting held in Jacksonville on October 20.

Rt. Rev. John D. Wing, of Orlando, was elected chairman. Bishop Juhan, of Jacksonville, presided at the meeting.

Purpose of the committee is to promote better inter-racial understanding during the present emergency. Definite plans are being worked out for the active participation of each local organization through the state committee.

Southern Leaders Propose Plans for Better Racial Relations

57A

DEC 17 1942

Atlanta, Ga.—"We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether in races or classes or creeds," a group of representative southern Negro leaders have agreed and proposer Monday a broad basis for inter-racial cooperation in the south to meet the war-sharpened issue of Negro-white relations.

The war, a committee said, "has resulted in increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights and democratic freedom as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the south.

DEC 17 1942

Issues Acute

"These issues are acute and threaten to become more serious as they increasingly block, through deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elemental improvements in the Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole."

The committee's statement grew out of a conference of Negro leaders of ten southern states, convened in Durham, N. C., last fall. It was released here by Committee Chairman P. B. Young, president of Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide.

The committee, speaking for the newly-founded Southern Race Relations conference, recommended abolition of the poll tax and of white primary elections. It also urged that the states discourage a "fascistic expression" by effective enforcement of present or of new anti-lynch laws and the employment of Negro policemen.

DEC 17 1942

Negro Policemen

The group said it believed the employment of Negro police would enlist the full support of Negro citizens in control of lawless elements of their own group.

Recommending organization of Negro service workers into unions with recognized affiliations, the committee observed that "in the present hysteria of many housewves who are losing poorly paid servants to better paying war industries, it seems desirable to emphasize that this proposal bears no relation to the fantastic and probably Axis-inspired rumors of so-called "Eleanor Clubs."

Other highlights of the conference proposals:

DEC 17 1942

Political and civil rights—Adherence to the Negro's constitutional right to serve on juries; travel accommodations equal in kind and quality in states where law or custom require segregation.

Military service—Advancement in responsibility and rank according to ability, and solution of racial problems in transportation, recreation and leave areas, said to be acute in the south.

DEC 17 1942

Education—Equal salaries for Negro and white teachers on the basis of equal preparation and experience; equal facilities to meet a growing demand for graduate and professional trainnig among southern Negroes; and representation of Negro problems by allowing "qualified" Negroes on school boards.

Social welfare and health—Inclusion of Negro doctors on public hospital staffs, to treat Negro patients, according to their special qualifications.

THE ADVANCING SOUTH

The Informer

Often our friends of the North become disgusted with Negro leaders in the South, because at the very time they are crying out against the discrimination, they are seemingly trying to placate Southern leaders. The seeming misunderstanding is due to different points of view. To Negroes of the South there has always remained a hope that the South would abandon discriminations and get in step with the rest of the nation in progress. Our home is here, our aspirations are rooted here, all of our hope of advancement is identified with the South, and necessarily we hold to the hope of a more intelligent leadership and a more generous leadership in the South. Northerners are definitely at war with perpetrators of wrong and often fall into the error of identifying the whole South with Bilbos, Connallys and the Rankins.

DEC 19 1942
Houston, Tex.

Though it seems to Northern leaders useless for Negroes in the South to cling to the hope of some day being able to work with the white leadership in the South toward a better and a bigger South, it can never become hopeless to Negroes who remain in the South. We know of fine white people in the South who believe in fairness, but are slow in becoming articulate and vocal. We also believe that some of the so-called radicals and demagogues may be persuaded to give ear to reason and justice, so we go on hoping for a better South through cooperation of the black and white people. This probably explains the seeming inconsistency of our crying out against injustices and naming those who are the rogues and the thieves of the black man's rights, while we go on talking of the possibility of a better South through the leadership in the South. One thing we know, there can never be a growing and advancing South unless the liberal element of the whites in the South can be woven into the pattern of advancement and progress.

DEC 19 1942

Because Negroes in the South feel that way, they take great courage from the frank statements of Dr. Harry E. Moore, professor in the department of sociology of the University of Texas, before the Houston Rotarians this week. Mr. Moore said, "The greatest post-war danger to this country lies in what we do with minority groups." Admitting that we will not go the whole distance, he expresses the hope that we will reach the middle ground and will not return to the total intolerance of post-war days in 1918.

"We'll probably muddle along on a line between the two," he said to the Rotarians. "But it will be utterly impossible for us to go back to the way we treated the minority groups—Negroes, Jews, Czechs, Poles, Mexicans and first, second, and third generation Japanese—before Singapore and before the exploit of Dorris (Dorie) Miller, Waco Negro, at Pearl Harbor." It was a good thing for Moore, a white man, to say to the Rotarians, "Negroes, discriminated against by white labor, refused opportunities and not even allowed to give blood to save the lives of our white soldiers, when asked to fight for democracy, naturally ask 'Whose democracy?'" These are the types of injustices which Negroes are concerned about, and which the white leadership should know as a sore point to Negroes. Many of the whites are still carrying their heads under the sands of "social equality," and by blindly assuming, or pretending to assume, that Negroes are seeking "social equality."

We have great hope that a frank discussion of these problems by white and Negroes or by the friends of Negroes to whites, will soonest bring about a reconciliation of the differences between white and Southern Negroes to the end that they may get together and work together with an appreciation of their common problems. Neither do we forget that the white leaders find themselves entangled in wrong traditions and stubborn customs of injustices, which make their paths difficult. Negroes ask that they first recognize them and they will find Negro leaders sympathetic toward their difficulties and anxious to help work out a statesmanlike procedure to untangle the snarl of race prejudice and hatred.

DEC 19 1942

But the fact that men and women of the South are finding the courage to speak out against these injustices in the South itself, and that leaders in the South are no longer afraid to permit open discussion of these matters is the sign of an advancing South. The material for prosperity is richer in the South than in any other section of the country, and it is a fine thing for the men in the South to be discussing the problems as well as the material, with a view toward permitting the South to take its place in the advancement that is already afoot in the world, so far as ideology is concerned. We have often said that it is unfortunate that the race question has prevented the South from producing its fair number of real statesmen. But that race question gives opportunity for statesmanship, and when the Southern leadership shows courage enough to face the problems, the problems themselves will produce statesmen that will make the South the most progressive and the richest section of our nation.

Looking at the opportunities in the South, one might well paraphrase Booker T. Washington's famous injunction for Negro leadership and white leadership in the Southland to get together and fashion a bucket to be dropped into this well together, where the waters are so rich and so likely to be so worthwhile for joint, intelligent action

Spartanburg S. C. Journal
December 19, 1942

A Vicious Lying Campaign

The vicious lies about Mrs. Roosevelt are too readily accepted by persons who don't admire the accomplishments and methods of the administration. To say the least, it is not sporting to encourage lies about a lady merely because one dislikes that lady or her husband.

A group of liars has stirred up a great deal of racial friction in this country by spreading stories about the Eleanor clubs and lately about Mrs. Roosevelt's lunching with negroes in Washington and Nashville.

The FBI, which everybody believes could find Eleanor clubs if any existed, reported that the clubs were simply rumors. Mrs. Roosevelt says that she has never taken negroes to luncheon in Washington or Nashville hotels.

So what is all this lying about? Who are the liars? Nobody knows. The lies are helpful to our enemies because they create friction between racial groups. By the same token, they are hurtful to Americans.

Some of Mrs. Roosevelt's activities are subject to criticism and have been criticized unstintingly, which we believe to be all right. But malicious lying is something else. Naturally the liars aren't going to stop lying merely because we point out that it is wrong, but we hope that the public will be induced to quit paying attention to these lies. It does no good to repeat them and treat them as entertainment. They are vicious and should be treated as such.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
December 1, 1942

The White Man's Duty

Separation of the races on buses ("Jim Crow" the Liberalites call it) is lawful and right. When a white man takes the seat of a negro on a bus against his will, causing him to stand up, he plays into the hands of the Liberalites, who are trying to abolish or nullify our constitutional "Jim Crow" laws. He is betraying his race. Moreover, he is taking what does not belong to him. To deprive the negro of the seat in the bus which the negro has paid for is an act no better than taking by force a nickel out of the negro's pocket.

The Cure For Race Prejudice

BY ALICE SIMMONS COX

When we read of the numerous solutions offered and promoted for the accomplishment of interracial understanding, appreciation, cooperation and advancement, we find ourselves, wishing t h e r e might be one simple solution discovered that would work a cure in eradicating the canker of race prejudice. "now eating into the vitals of human society."

Weekly Review, B'ham, Ala.

The Baha'i Faith proclaims that there is one cure. It is a kind of purge and tonic all in one. It must be nothing less than a new consciousness of and obedience to the spiritual law of the oneness of mankind. By obedience, Baha' i is mean that a new order in society must make effective the ideal of brotherhood in all realms,—just economic relationships effective political order, religious unity, and social fellowship. This would include all the methods for brnging the races together which have been tried and in addition make them positive and successful by allowing no comprises with the truth when it is put into the action of living.

DEC 19 1942

When Abdul Baha was speaking from pulpit platform in America in 1912, bringing to the American people the Message of Unity and spiritual regeneration for the world which Baha 'u'llah taught in Persia and in Palstine, He said: "Prejudice whether it be religious, racial, patriotic or political in its origin and aspect is the destroyer of human foundations and opposed to the commands of God. God has sent forth His prophets for the sole purpose of creating love and unity in the world of human hearts. All the heavenly books are the written word of love. If they prove to be the cause of prejudice and human estrangement, they have become fruitless. Therefore religious prejudice is especially opposed to the will and command of God. Racial and national prejudice which separate mankind into groups and branches, likewise have a false and unjustifiable foundation for all men are the children of adam and essentially of one family—Impelled by this prejudice races and nations declare war against each other; the blood of the innocent is poured out and the earth torn by violence. Therefore it is decreed by God in this day that these prejudices and differences shall be laid aside. All are commanded to seek the good pleasure of the Lord of unity, to follow His command and obey His will; in this way the world of humanity shall become illumined with the reality of love and reconcilliation."

DEC 19 1942

Explaining why unity was not possible in previous eras, Abdul 'l-Baha said: "In cycles gone by, though harmony was established, yet, owing to the absence of means, the unity of all mankind could not have been achieved. Continents remained widely divided, nay even among the people of one and th same continent association and interchange of thought were well nigh impossible. Consequently intercourse, understanding and unity amongst all the peoples and kindreds of the earth were unattainable. In this day, means of communication have multiplied, and the 5 continents of the earth have virtually merged into one.—In like manner all the members of the human family, whether peoples or governments, cities or villages, have become increasingly interdependent.—Unity of all mankind can in this day be achieved. Verily this is none other but one of the wonders of this wondrous age, this glorious century. Of this past ages have been deprived, for this century—the century of light—has been endowed with unique and unprecedented glory, power and illumination.—The power of the Kingdom of God will aid and assist in the realization."

DEC 19 1942

"Be ye as the fingers of one hand, the members of one body." was Baha 'u'llah's call to the people of the world to live in love and unity and cooperation that would promote the welfare of mankind." "That one indeed is a man who today dedicateth himself to the service of the entire human race."

The world of science today is in harmony with the religious concept of the ages. From the dean of American anthropologists, Franz Boas, we may read these words: "We have every reason to suppose that all races are capable, under proper guidance, of being fitted into the complex scheme of our modern civilization, and the policy of artificially excluding them from its benefits is an unjustifiable scientifically as it is ethically abherrent."

"It is sounding a discrepant note against the harmony of the spheres to call human color inferior or unclean," wrote Professor Gordon Munro. "Not by darkness of skin but by darkness of soul shall humanity be judged in future ages."

DEC 19 1942

The true consciousness of human unity can be attained only in one way. Abdu 'l-Baha explained. "There is need of a superior power to overcome human prejudices; a power which nothing in the world of mankind can withstand and which will overshadow the effect of all other forces at work in human conditions. That irresistible power is the love of God." When a man turns his face to God he finds sunshine everywhere. All men are his brothers."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Cuba Has No Color Line, Says President

BULLETIN

Mercer Cook, in an exclusive AFRO story on Page 5, tells why Batista is in the United States.

DEC 19 1942

By ALVIN WHITE
(For ANP)

WASHINGTON

"There are no racial differences in Cuba. We are all working toward one union, and solidarity," declared Fulgencio Batista, president of the Cuban Republic, when interviewed here last week.

He said he hoped colored Americans would show the same strength that all free men in the world are showing, and that they may lend their aid to the final achievement of victory and thus insure justice and freedom all over the world.

Guarded by FBI

DEC 19 1942

Batista, visiting the United States on an official mission, was seen in the famous old mansion, the Blair House, just opposite the State Department. His interview was given half in Spanish and half in English.

Everything surrounding the president was strictly formal with FBI men surrounding the place and covering every inch of the house in which the president was domiciled.

PRESIDENT BATISTA

When asked about his favorite project, the newly established educational system, and how his colored minister of education, Sen. Ramon Vasconcelos, would fit into the scheme, Batista replied that Dr. Vasconcelos would take an active part in the new program of progress.

DEC 19 1942

Guest at White House

After President Batista arrived luncheon attended by many nota- in the United States, he was the guest at a formal dinner at the White House, which included most of the prominent men in the country—cabinet members, army and navy officials, and members of the government.

Later, he was guest of Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, at a formal bles in this and Latin American governments.

DEC 19 1942

During his stay here, Batista was an overnight guest at the White House, an honor seldom given a foreign guest unless that person was the head of a first class nation.

Florence, Alabama Times
December 2, 1942

ROSENWALD FUND PROMOTES RACE RELATIONS PROGRAM

CHICAGO, (AP)—Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta and Washington, former head of the Farm Security Administration; and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social sciences of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., have been appointed co-directors of the new race relations program begun by the Julius Rosenwald fund.

President Edwin R. Embree of the fund, announced the appointments and reported that the organization has spent $1,350,000 on its programs of education, health and race relations during the past year.

Much of this outlay has been made for the preparation of white and negro teachers for southern rural schools and for fellowships for 75 negroes and 45 white southerners as well as for negro universities—Fisk, Atlanta and Dillard.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Jewish People Have Made Many Contributions to Negro Welfare

Themselves age-old victims of discrimination, Jews have always been acutely sensitive to the plight of other oppressed minorities. In America, as far back as the early part of the 19th century, they have shown a marked interest in the welfare of all other minority groups and a desire to help eliminate injustices against these countrymen. Indicative of this attitude has been the contribution of American Jews to the well-being of the Negro.

This report is an attempt to cite several such outstanding and recorded contributions to the civic, economic, educational and social welfare of the colored people. It does not evaluate these benefactions, nor does it lay claim to completeness. It is based almost entirely upon the information culled from the biography attached to this report.

DEC 25 1942

J. Touro First Benefactor

The earliest recorded instance of Jewish effort in behalf of Negroes dates back to to the opening decades of the 19th century. Judah Touro, a prominent Jewish resident of New Orleans, the nerve center of early slave traffic, was opposed to the scenes of enslavement which he saw about him.

Emancipating his own personal servant, he not only trained him for business, but furnished him with money and valuable advice in business affairs. He also made possible the freeing of the slaves owned by a friend with whom he made his home, training them and furnishing them too with money to establish themselves.

In all his benefactions—hospitals, orphanages, etc.—the underlying condition always was that no discrimination be made on account of race or creed.

DEC 25 1942

Immigrants Anti-Slavery

Also violently anti-slavery were the German Jewish immigrants of 1848 who had but a short time back witnessed the inhumanity of oppression in their native land. They were very active in the "underground railway" and gave many champions to the abolitionist cause. Among them were:

a) Sabato Morais, of Philadelphia, and Rabbi Bernhard Felsenthal and Liebman Adler, of Chicago, who preached against slavery;

b) Rabbi David Einhorn, of Baltimore, who was compelled to give up his ministry because of his anti-slavery sentiments;

c) Michael Heilprin, a writer, who converted many leaders to abolition by his brilliant articles in the New York Tribune;

d) Leopold Blumenberg, of Baltimore, only seven years in the United States, who left a good business to organize the 5th Maryland Regiment of which he became major. He goaded neighboring secessionists by his anti-slavery activities and one night barely escaped being lynched by them.

Jews also aided materially in founding and supporting the anti-slavery Republican Party. Several were delegates to the convention which nominated Lincoln.

In modern times, the record of Jewish benefactions is more extensive and much more impressive. Many Jews have devoted much time and energy to the alleviation of Negro suffering and the elimination of injustice. In the defense of Negro rights, for instance, the extent of Jewish participation has been so great as to call forth the praise of Negro groups and the resentment of un-democratic groups in the South.

Jews Clash in N.A.A.C.P.

Following the race riots in 1908, a Kentuckian white, William English Walling, called for a body of citizens to come forward and defend the citizenship rights for American Negroes.

Fifty distinguished Americans of all faiths and creeds affixed their signatures to the call. Among these were several prominent Jews: Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, Dr. Henry Moskowitz of New York, and Lillian D. Wald, pioneer settlement worker. This was the beginning of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—an organization which still functions at the present time.

Since 1908, many Jews have been actively engaged in the important civic-protective work of the N.A.A.C.P. Most noteworthy among them have been the Spingarn brothers, Arthur and Joel Elias. A professor at Columbia University, Joel E. Spingarn was president of the organization for almost ten years—from 1930 to July 1939.

Spingarn Brothers

DEC 25 1942

At various times, he also held the positions of treasurer and chairman of the National Board of Directors. Upon his death in 1939, he was succeeded by his brother, Arthur Spingarn, who still retains in that post. Author of The Negro and the War and Introduction to the African Saga, the incumbent president, who has been practicing law in New York City since 1900, formerly held the positions of chairman of the National Legal Committee and vice-president of the organization.

When, in 1910, it became popular in the Southern communities to attempt to prescribe by law the places where colored people might and might not live, he carried the fight against this action to the highest court in the land, the U. S. Supreme Court, contesting its constitutionality. He won his case. In this particular phase of the organization's work, he was aided by another Jewish member of the Board of Directors and outstanding communal leader, Louis Marshall.

DEC 25 1942

Marshall appeared at Washington on various occasions to argue before the Supreme Court cases regarding the civil rights of Negroes, to whom he frequently gave counsel. He represented the N.A.A.C.P. before the Supreme Court in the famous Texas "white primary" case. The case arose out of passage by the Texas legislature of a law specifically excluding Negro citizens from democratic primaries in that state In March, 1927, he won his case when the Court handed down a unanimous decision declaring the law unconstitutional.

Marshall also supervised the legal action in the Virginia "white primary" case, which the N.A.A.C.P. carried before the High Court in 1929 and won. His efforts in behalf of colored people were recognized and appreciated when he was invited as guest speaker to the annual convention of the National Association in 1927. After his death the following tribute was paid to him in the foreword to the 20th annual report of the organization:

"The deaths during 1929 of legal champions, Moorfield Storey (non-Jew) and Louis Marshall, were staggering blows and the unique positions they occupied cannot be filled."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 25, 1942

Good Will to All Urged

To The News and Courier:

Over 1,900 years ago was born into the human family the child, Jesus. This infant babe was God's gift to the human race to solve for all eternity strife among men, transplanting hate, selfishness and revenge for faith, love and charity.

During His lifetime He preached and taught the everlasting lesson and solution that was to bring out of its daily practice a faith, a charity, a love of eachother that would completely erase the cause of discontent and wars among men.

The messengers of God, in announcing the birth of the Savior of the world, declared, "Behold, I bring you glad tiding of great joy," which shall be to all people. . . .On earth peace, good will toward men. For centuries this message has been taught and repeated to millions the world over. From that glorious morning to the present hour, men and nation through the hardness of there own hearts, fail to accept and practice the "only" solution to world peace and human fellowship, namely "God's" message at the birth of Christ.

Good will to all will save the world.

DEC 25 1942

From the dawn of civilization to this very hour individuals, races and nations have tried in vain to bring about a lasting peace, through pledge, pacts, treaties, conferences and sometime through force of armys or military might. But what have we accomplish? But war and bloodshed, discontent, poverty and unlimited suffering on the one side, having only an exhausted victory and limitless revenge on the other side. Revenge that grows to matured age nearly every decade.

Oh generations of men, how long will ye forsake the ways of God? How long will ye doubt the wisdom of Jehovah? Will ye not turn from revenge, hate and selfishness to the extending of good will to all people with love, faith, and charity toward all, that eternal peace, will reign forever in the earth?

Races and nation have tried every other brute force to bring peace, but to this day, will not and refuse to except good will as a means to solve the ills affecting the world today. Lasting peace and victory will come when all men respect the rights of others, be he white or black, there must be human equality among men.

Fear of eachother must be removed by proper understading of our neighbor's needs. So long as there is fear among us there will be discontent and each man will arm himself against the other, and when a suitable moment arives one will strike the first blow that may cause injuries or even death, because of fear and the want to remove it from us.

We must make our law so just that just men will die for its defense, and criminals will flee in its wake. But if the leaders and responsible men in high places fail to carry out the law in accordance with justice and righteousness, then just men will not support it and criminals will disrespect its principals, and the law and its representives will become of no effect and worthless. Men must learn to love the law, not because it is law, but because it is just.

DEC 25 1942

When we look in occupied countries, we see men who have lost faith in the laws, we see sabotage, civil disorders, social unrest, and confusions, civilians fighting representatives of the law. The officials take measures, the people the same, which sometime result in the downfall of an empire. Our judges of the law must assume the role of one of America's ablest sons, Abraham Lincoln a true follower of Christ's ways and a democratic defender, to heal the world of sin..

Over the horizan, we see the storm of hate and thunder and lightning of revenge, striking fear and distruction into the hearts of men and nations. Races, kingdoms and cities are blotted out in its path. On the wings of the wind and on the bosom of the clouds comes revenge and death. The beast of wars and strife will flee only when all men and nation accept and practice good will, sympathies, love and charity to all men and races the world over.

God gave us Christ, a Savior for our gift. What will we give him in return? Will we not give to God a world of free men, a world of peace, love, charity, even the brotherhood and fellowship of all hum

This will be well with Jehov and I hope we will be up and wel on our way in this mission.

JAMES GRANT,
(Assistant Secretary, Universal Negro Improvement Association, Division No. 112.)
Charleston.

57a-1942

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGROES PAY TRIBUTE TO MRS. ROOSEVELT

FEB 8 - 1942

First Lady Heads Honor Roll in Race Relations in 1941

FEB 8 - 1942

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joe Louis and an unnamed Negro hero of Pearl Harbor are among the persons listed in the Honor Roll in Race Relations of 1941, made public yesterday by Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library, in connection with Negro History Week, which begins today.

Each year a nation-wide poll is conducted by the collection to determine the dozen Negro individuals, organizations or institutions that have most distinguished themselves during the year and the half dozen white individuals, organizations or institutions that have done the most for the improvement of race relations in "terms of real democracy."

The other white winners are the newspaper PM; Mark F. Ethridge, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice; Pearl S. Buck, author; Carl Van Vechten, author, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The citation on the Pearl Harbor hero read: "An unnamed Negro messman of the U. S. S. Arizona, who during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor manned an anti-aircraft gun and fought the enemy until his ammunition was exhausted."

The other Negro winners were City Councilman A. Clayton Powell Jr., Dean Dixon, orchestra conductor; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; the late Dr. E. E. Just, biologist; Ollie Stewart, journalist; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, United States Office of Education; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director, Department of Social Science, Fisk University; "Wings Over Jordan," choral and religious - educational broadcasts, and Richard Wright, author and playwright.

FEB 8 - 1942

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER.

FEB 28 1942

Race Relations

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—These persons white and colored who are most actively and earnestly concerned in the problem of race relations underestimate the progress that has been made in, say, the last 40 years. I can't remember when I last heard or read the word "Coon," which was in common use when I was young, and the word "Nigger," almost as offensive, has been dropping out of the vocabulary of intelligent white men and women. In fact, although the word "colored" seems stilted, I observe that it is now more commonly used in conversation, at least than "Negro," and I attribute all this to the white man's good will and good manners and a sensitive respect for the colored man's feelings. He doesn't like the word "Negro," so we avoid it, even when there are no colored men about. We still use it in the newspapers, but only because we insist that is the more correct word and not lacking in dignity.

About the start of this century the colored man had no place on our stage and all colored parts were played by white actors blacked up with cork which would be a ridiculous device today when white and colored players mingle in the casts with no more friction than is ordinarily found in this temperamental calling. We were not band-crazy then, but the bands we did have were all white, except Handy's, and there were no colored singers of note, although there were some shouters in the dumps. Much of the strident music known as Negro stuff is very bad and not authentic or a credit to the race, but we had a school of patronizing and toplofty writers about 20 years ago who so identified it and claimed to perceive some obscure beauty in it.

FEB 28 1942

German View

We may be sure of one thing. The Germans have declared themselves very flatly on the colored man's status in the world and, if victorious in this war, would degrade him to the position of a beast. Thus, it is plain that the colored American is not fighting a white man's war this time, whatever he may think of his part in Cuba in '98 and in France in 1917 and in '18.

The error is often made of saying that the United States is no less oppressive toward the Negro than Hitler toward the Jew and the feelings of colored men have been churned up by this thought. But it is a declared policy and purpose of the Nazi government to dehumanize the Jew and deprive him of all human rights, whereas our constitution and laws pointedly recognize the colored man as a human being and citizen. The impositions on the Negro, the discriminations and denials are imperfections which our government has been trying to work out for many years and, as relations and understanding improve between the races, his status steadily rises.

FEB 28 1942

The Communists have imposed shamelessly on our colored people, for Communism, if it is to be a revolt of the masses against the few, must throw the Negro into conflict with the masses because, in our country, it has been the ignorant and prejudiced white man who has most jealously and suspiciously opposed the rise of the dark man.

Until very recently, even the more enlightened workers who formed the labor aristocracy in the craft unions rejected the colored man on racial grounds and the improvement in relations has come from the higher levels of intelligence while projudice persisted further down. So, if Communism were to prevail, the Negroes would still find themselves in conflict with and outnumbered by a victorious element that has been least generous to them all along.

FEB 28 1942

In the Arts

The Negro writer, composer, painter, actor and musical artist nowadays are limited only by their own ability and the normal handicaps which trouble white men. The name of an author, for example, does not proclaim him to be a Negro and even if it be proudly announced that the writer of some great work were a colored man or woman, that person would be acclaimed and rewarded.

Frankly, the political leaders who have risen in Negro communities in the north have been undistinguished and selfish and on a par generally with the inferior white politician and, in method, very similar to the padrones of Italian immigrant neighborhoods, the professional Irishman and the professional Pole, a familiar political figure in Chicago and Buffalo.

No sensible man will say that the Negro associates freely with us, but we white people, ourselves, are divided into groups according to manners, occupations and interests and do not regard these rather instinctive segregations as inequalities. I say good will on the white man's side has wrought more improvement than we realize and the Negro has more to lose than any other American but the Jew by a victory for Adolf Hitler.

Orson Welles Jr

Newsweek 1942

The Rev. Paul E. Becker, 52-year-old pastor of the Bethany Christian Church of suburban Lincoln, Neb., has long preached against race prejudice and discrimination. Three years ago, while at the Drake University Church of Christ in Des Moines, Iowa, he hit upon a novel idea to emphasize his convictions. Picturing himself as suddenly turning into a Negro, he elaborated upon the circumstances he would face in readjusting his life.

Newsweek

Today, Becker wishes that he had forgotten that stark parable. For on Sunday, Feb. 15, he retold it on the radio and caused a vestpocket edition of the Orson Welles Martian hubbub of 1938. Asked to broadcast over KFOR (Lincoln) as a guest speaker on a United Lincoln Churches weekly program, he remembered that it was National Race Relationship Day. For his text, therefore, he prepared a script on the race question, highlighting it with a tale of his entire family going to bed white the preceding night and waking up with black skins.

Dayton, Ohio

MAR 9 1942

Immediately an avalanche of telephone calls began breaking the Sunday noon calm of KFOR. Listeners who had taken the tale literally asked for details on the "terrible disaster to the pastor." Newspapers, also besieged with inquiries, rushed reporters around to investigate. After daylong confusion, KFOR, in a late newscast, dizzily tried to explain matters, but dialers who missed the Becker talk got things crossed and also started phoning.

By last week, when the incident was closed, KFOR counted 200 calls and The Lincoln Journal alone snipped open 100 letters. Tired of joshing from friends, Becker said: "I thought I got across the fact that my story was not actually true."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

JUL 9 1942

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

JUL 9 1942

"What I would like to see done (about race relations)," writes Mark Ethridge, "is for every community with a race problem to disregard the existing organizations and set up under official auspices—that is, under the mayor, or the chairman of the County Commission—a committee made up of representatives of both races to deal with matters of racial irritation. I believe most of them could be worked out. As a matter of fact, that is being done in Macon, Ga., at the moment . . ."

United States News
Washington, D. C.

Albert W. Mitchell studied under Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee. He had been reared on a farm in Alabama, the son of former slaves. He taught in Alabama, practiced law in Washington and Chicago, was elected to Congress from Illinois, the only Negro member during his four terms. He did not run for reelection this year. Last week, Representative Mitchell bade good-by to Congress, said he was going to live on a farm in Virginia, because, in emulation of his great teacher, he thought he could do more to further good relations between the races in the South than in the North.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEGRO SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

The vacancy on the United States Supreme Court remains unfilled after nearly two months, although there is no scarcity of able lawyers in this country.

In filling vacancies on the Supreme Court bench, it has long been the policy to recognize various groups such as Catholics, Jews, the agricultural South, the financial East, and so forth.

But it has never been considered necessary or desirable to have the Negro population represented on the supreme tribunal.

However, there is good reason why the Negro should be given consideration, quite aside from the fact that he represents one-tenth of the population.

Being a minority suffering great legal, economic, political and social disadvantages, the Negro needs representation on the Supreme Court more than any other group in the country.

The Supreme Court is the Negro's great bulwark and final hope, and many of the disabilities he suffers are due to the fact that certain decisions of the high court have tended to "freeze" him in his status.

Courts hostile to human freedom have blessed jim crowism and disfranchisement in the past and might well do worse in the future.

Just as entrenched wealth has found it wise to be well represented in the Supreme Court, so should the colored people deem it desirable.

There are many colored lawyers in the land who are every bit as able as several of the present Justices.

The National Bar Association should select a capable candidate.

The various organizations of our group would back him to the extent of their ability.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
December 4, 1942

THE IDIOSYNCRACIES OF TYPE

Editor, The Advertiser:

The Gremlins must have invaded the typesetting room of The Advertiser last night. These frisky tricksters are supposed to confine their activities to pilots and their planes. It is just possible that in the heavy winds of yesterday several dozen of these prankisters were blown loose from their mooring and landed in the typesetting machines of the paper. Certainly a couple of stories in the morning Advertiser bear earmarks of their meddling. The front page story of the proposed monopoly of insurance in England makes reading of as difficult a nature as the writings of Gertrude Stein. In a letter which I wrote the editor concerning unfairness to racial minorities the darling little varmints succeeded in forcing the typesetter to leave out exactly the right number of words so that the sentence contradicted the rest of the paragraph. The sentence which I refer to was the first in the third paragraph of the letter and should have read, "It must be obvious that the Jews are a more closely united race not strictly because of the words of God but because of the deeds of man."

In reading Mr. Mullin's column I am inclined to think that one of the more capricious Gremlins perched on the end of his pen while he wrote. In referring to the crops which the farmers of Alabama may be compelled to raise under the "Wickard or administration farm program" the vein of sarcasm is evident and not unpleasing. But to state that "there is one thing certain and that is if the experts in Washington decide we must raise bananas in Alabama, the farmers will have to plant them or lose benefits they have enjoyed in the past," is spreading it a bit thin. Those banana peels would put the skids under the experts so quickly that they would go out so fast even an interfering Gremlin wouldn't be able to stop them in their flight.

Mr. Mullin also complains of the "lamb-hearted pinks all over the world" who want the Allies to state their war aims. These so-called pinks already know that the purpose of the war is to smash Hitler and the Axis, but after that what? At the present time India is doing some fancy fence sitting, Turkey has her fingers crossed and China and Russia, while fighting tooth and toenail, have their eyebrows raised to the unanswered question. The great men of all nations realize that some satisfactory answer to this question must and will be worked out now. The sooner it is worked out the more speedily will come the peace. We dare not procrastinate on programs of future policies. The full cooperation of all Allied and neutral nations is needed and to obtain it we must frankly state our aims. We would do well to heed the words of little Orphan Annie, not the one of comic strip fame, but we will bring her up to date, "The Gremlins will get you if you don't watch out."

Montgomery. ANNE S. WEISENBURGH.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Cuban President Asks Negroes To Aid War

DEC 18 1942

By Alvin E. White

Washington, Dec. 18 (ANP)—To the Negroes of the United States, Fulgencie Batista, president of the Cuban republic, expressed the hope that they would show the same strength that all free men in the world are showing and that they may lend their aid to the final achievement of victory and thus insure justice and freedom all over the world.

Batista, visiting the United States on official mission, was seen in the famous old mansion, the Blair house, just opposite the state department.

Surrounded by members of his own official family, members of the Cuban embassy and military aides from the United States army and navy, the "strong man" of Cuba did not believe his title.

Od medium height, broad of shoulder, flashing of black eye, Batista cordially welcomed his colored visitors with an accented "I am very glad to know you."

After a long wait for the president, we were finally ushered into the drawing room. Enroute to a formal dinner being arranged by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, President Batista told his aide he would gladly stop and see the visitors, thereby delaying his appointment for about 10 minutes.

A formal introduction in the hall of the mansion, where the entire staff stood respectfully awaiting the word of the President, was followed by a few choice words in Spanish by Dr. Ben Carruthers of the Pan American union. President Batista then waved us to the drawing room, saying in English, "We will go in here and talk."

DEC 18 1942

Here he was asked for a statement to the colored people of America. Half in Spanish and half in English, he gave utterance to the words above.

Asked about the benefits accruing to the native Cubans as a result of his administration, Batista said, "There are no racial differences in Cuba. We are all working toward one union, and solidarity."

He was then asked about his favorite project, the newly established educational system, and approach to all problems facing his native land.

Interesting is that the new plans for the development of the Cuban agricultural situation is the rotation of crops; placing less emphasis on the sugar crop which has been the downfall of the agragrian economics of the country. Peanuts, Dr. George W. Carver's famous specialty, is one of the crops planned to take the place of sugar cane.

After President Batista arrived in the United States, he was the guest at a formal dinner at the White House, which included most of the prominent men in the country—cabinet members, army and navy officials, and members of the government.

DEC 18 1942

Later, he was guest of Nelson Rockefeller, coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, at a formal luncheon attended by many notables in this and Latin American governments.

Everything surrounding the president was strictly formal with FBI men surrounding the place and covering every inch of the house in which the President was domiciled.

Courtesy pervaded the entire situation and the manner in which Batista himself handled the situation on his hurried arrival and departure is indicative of the characteristic of the man who rules the destiny of Cuba, a land where one-third of the inhabitants are colored.

DEC 18 1942

The peculiar economic and social structure of the island does not permit of comparison with our race problem, since there are many darker people who are considered in the same class with the whites. Batista himself, strongly Indian in feature is more of a mulatto type.

This is one of the reasons Cubans disclaim any racial problems similar to the United States and why they are reluctant to discuss the things which frequently arise and are not understandable to the American white man.

The president is expected t spend a little more time in thi country signing additional agree ments and cementing the stron bond of friendship which alread exists between the two republic

destiny. His every act bespoke the strength and determination to make Cuba a nation to be recognized.

DEC 18 1942

This little island republic declared war on the axis just shortly after the attack upon Pearl Harbor and was one of the first Latin American nations to openly declare itself an ally of the U. S.

Here to cement the relations between this and his own country, President Batista has made many friends by his simple and direct

with 12 and 9 points respectely. Bob Powell, 6 foot 4 inch ter, and Julian round out the otters' best combination. The exicans were fast but could not how his minister of education, a Negro, Sen. Ramon Vasconcoceles, a would fit into the scheme.

To this Batista replied that Dr. Casconcoceles would take an active part in the new program of progress.

Gracious to the "nth" degree, President Batista easily gave the impression of being a man of

Macon Ga. Telegraph
March 7, 1942

Inter-Racial Pastors' Unit To Be Formed

About 150 Macon ministers have been invited to attend a meeting Monday in Temple Beth Israel annex for the formation of an interdenominational - interracial ministerial association.

Rabbi I. E. Marcuson explained the purpose behind the plan as being the creation of an opportunity for leaders of all faiths and races to assemble two or three times a year and discuss their common problems.

Dr. Marcuson said he believed Macon is the first large city in the South to foster such a proposition.

It was pointed out that the association would have no regular scheduled meetings, but that assemblies would be called at irregular intervals.

Mr. Marcuson said the suggestion apparently has found favor in Protestant. Catholic and Jewish white circles. Macon Negro ministers also appear to endorse the idea, he added.

Those who attend Monday's session, called for 11 a.m., will hear Lt.-Col. Ryan L. Wood, morale officer at Camp Wheeler, talk on The Church in Community Morale.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Bibb Forms Inter-Race Committee

Unity of People Is Group's Object

The Interracial Committee in Bibb county has been organized here under sponsorship of the Bibb County Grand Jury. General Walter A. Harris has been named general chairman of the organization, it was announced yesterday.

An executive committee composed of General Harris, three white men and three Negroes has been set up. Dr. A. G. Harris, Presbyterian minister and two others to be named and Dr. H. F. Taylor and two other Negroes will be members of this committee.

There will be twenty Negroes and the same number of white members of the general committee. Meetings will be held the first Tuesday in each month. However, special sessions can be called by the executive committee at any time. The executive group will be available for sessions at any or all times.

FORMED BY GRAND JURY

M. J. Witman, foreman of the grand jury, served as chairman of a special committee of that body which sponsored the interracial organization. Other members of the jury committee were W. S. Payne Jr., Guyton G. Abney and M. L. Fleming.

A statement issued yesterday by the new organization set out the following purposes of the group:

"The objects of this committee are:

"To insure unity among all the people of this community in the common effort to win this war in which America is engaged.

"To preserve peace in this community.

"To promote a better understanding between the white and colored people of this community.

"The white and colored members will meet for frank discussion in the hope that with mutual understanding and in a spirit of unselfish patriotism, they may appreciate each other's problems.

"This committee cannot undertake the solution of those problems. It cannot even undertake to act judicially in determining the right and wrong side in particular cases of disagreement between members of the respective races.

"What it will endeavor to do in this time of national peril is to prevent the rise and spread of racial animosity and promote among all the people, white and colored, of this community the earnest desire to live together in unity, peace, and understanding."

MEMBERS OF GROUP

Members of the interracial committee are:

White: Dr. Harris, Charles L. Bowden, J. R. Hicks Jr., A. A. Drake, the Rev. G. E. Clary, Dr. J. E. Sammons, Father Robert T. Bryant, Dr. I. E. Marcuson, B. E. Willingham Jr., B. R. Chestney, W. A. Harris, C. T. Williamson, Dr. R. H. Mason, R. H. Neel, C. B. Clay, Frank Brooks, Morris Michael and George W. McCommon

Negroes: Dr. Taylor, the Rev. R. W. Stennett, F. J. Hutchings, Dr. W. A. Davis, Dr. E. M. Calhoun, J. A. Jenkins, Dr. J. N. Miller, Prof. P. S. Appling, Dr. . S. Williams, J. T. Saxon, R. E. Hartley, H. D. Richardson, Charlie Ingram, C. W. Moore, Nelson Daniel, Curtis Cooper, Paul Duval, George Rice, S. H. Lee and W. C. Lee.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Guarding Race Harmony

Organization of the Inter-racial Committee of Bibb county, under the auspices of the Bibb county grand jury, is a timely and highly intelligent step towards the maintenance of those cordial relations between the races which have always been outstanding in this community.

The purpose of the organization has been clearly set forth and the personnel of the committee gives assurance that this purpose will be pursued with honest candor and good will.

The statement issued by the new organization says it cannot undertake to offer solutions of the many problems involved in the relations of the white and colored citizens of Bibb county. It cannot even undertake to act judicially to determine the right and wrong side in particular instances.

What it will endeavor to do is to prevent the rise and spread of animosity and to promote in the white and colored races alike "the earnest desire to live together in unity, peace and understanding."

Gen. Walter A. Harris has been named general chairman while representative citizens among the white and colored races of the county have been placed on the committee.

Meetings will be held on the first Tuesday of each month, to consider any subject incident to the committee's objective and special meetings will be called whenever necessary.

There is no good reason why the abnormal conditions created in military and civil life by the war effort should interrupt the harmony and good will which prevail among the better element of white and colored citizens and none but the better element, none but those who have complete understanding of our special problems, should be allowed to direct the course of those relations in the critical times that lie ahead.

There is welcome reassurance in the organization of this committee.

Macon Ga. News
June 30, 1942

Inter-Racial Unit Executive Chiefs Named by Harris

Membership of the executive committee of the newly formed Inter-Racial Committee in Bibb county was announced by Gen. Walter A. Harris, chairman, today.

The Inter-Racial Committee was organized by the Bibb county grand jury to insure unity among all the people of this community in the common effort to win this war in which America is engaged, to preserve peace in this community, and to promote a better understanding between the white and colored people in this community, General Harris said. It is a local committee to discuss local problems, he added.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE committee is headed by General Harris as general chairman. Dr. Albert Grady Harris is chairman of the white committee, and B. E. Willingham and the Rev. G. E. Clary are members. Dr. H. F. Taylor is chairman of the colored committee, and F. J. Hutchings and M. L. Fleming are members.

There are 20 Negroes and 20 white persons on the general committee.

The full committee will hold its first meeting on the first Tuesday in August, General Harris said, and will meet the first Tuesday in each month thereafter. The executive group is subject to called meetings at any time.

* * *

MEMBERS of the Inter-Racial Committee are:

White: Dr. Harris, Charles L. Bowden, J. R. Hicks Jr., A. A. Drake, the Rev. G. E. Clary, Dr. J. E. Sammons, Father Robert T. Bryant, Dr. I. E. Marcuson, B. E. Willingham Jr., B. R. Chestney, W. A. Harris, C. T. Williamson, Dr. R. H. Mason, R. H. Neel, C. B. Clay, Frank Brooks, Morris Michael and George W. McCommon

Negroes: Dr. Taylor, the Rev. R. W. Stennett, F. J. Hutchings, Dr. W. A. Davis, Dr. E. M. Calhoun, J. A. Jenkins, Dr. J. N. Miller, Prof. P. S. Appling, Dr. . S. Williams, J. T. Saxon, R. E. Hartley, H. D. Richardson, Charlie Ingram, C. W. Moore, Nelson Daniel, Curtis Cooper, Paul Duval, George Rice, S. H. Lee and W. C. Lee.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
November 22, 1942

A Merited Honor

ATLANTA AND the South rejoice in the rare honor to be conferred on their distinguished citizen, Dr. M. Ashby Jones. At a meeting of the Rotary Club tomorrow he will be presented a citation by the National Conference of Christians and Jews for his part in the promotion of understanding and good will among Catholics, Protestants and members of the Hebrew faith. This is but one of the many fields in which Dr. Jones has done gallant service for the ideals of tolerance, justice and humankindness. He was one of the founders of the Interracial Commission of the South, which had its genesis in Atlanta years ago and which has become a model for similar endeavors throughout America and in other lands.

Not only by the eloquence of his spoken and written word, nor only through his influence as a minister of the Gospel, but by every act of his generous and creative personality he has helped to bring nearer to our city, our nation and our world that vision of human brotherhood which is not far from the Kingdom of God. Atlanta salutes her honored and beloved citizen and wishes for him many years more of joyous service.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 22, 1942

LETTERS

Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief—it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.

SUPREME WORLD COURT

Editor, The Journal: Perhaps this communication is a bit out of place and irregular for a member of the armed forces of this country, but it appears to me that a member of the United States Army who is willing to fight for the cause and lay down his life if necessary should at least be allowed to express his views concerning the new order and the establishment of the world peace that must inevitably follow this brutal and horrible world war in which we find ourselves engulfed at present.

DEC 22 1942

The following paragraphs reveal my opinions regarding this vital question. I realize that there will arise many unforseen difficulties and perhaps seemingly unsurmountable obstacles in the pathway of the successful establishment of a world court or congress. It will take time and untiring effort on the part of all prominent statesmen and peoples the world over. I feel that we cannot afford to let this golden opportunity fade away. It is true we have not won the victory yet, but I feel confident we will be victorious in the end, and while the issue is being decided we must make preparation for its presentation to broken, shattered and more or less willing peoples the moment the war is over.

DEC 22 1942

Therefore, I say we should pursue the establishment of a new world order for peace and justice for all concerned. Set up a supreme world court or congress with supreme jurisdiction for trying all demands or cases of an international nature, supported by an international armed force capable of enforcing its decisions. The congress to be composed of members selected by the various countries, each country selecting and sending representatives, the number of which would be determined by the population represented.

The powers of this court, or congress, whichever is most appropriate, would be:

Power to impartially try all grievances arising in regard to the necessity of need for territorial expansion of all countries, and the settlement reached to be final and unquestioned.

DEC 22 1942

Power to try and settle by vote all disputes of an international nature, the decision to be final.

To prepare and promote world trade treaties whereby all nations could secure their just share of the world's raw materials, manufactured goods, financial assistance, communications and educational advancement, in order to further promote world security and friendly relations with all peoples thereof.

To limit mobilization and armament of all countries to a force capable of quieting and controlling internal disorders and uprisings where the peace, public safety and public property become endangered.

To promote the abolition of racial prejudice and insure an internal government for each country, by the people and for the people, which would give an equal status to all individuals regardless of race, religious convictions and social standing, allowing equal opportunities for all peoples.

To insure a fair standard of wages for labor performed, based upon the needs of individuals of the different countries according to the financial standard of that country. Also to equalize and control the prices paid for the farmer's produce, manufactured goods, raw materials, etc., based upon fair and just consideration of the common peoples as determined by the wealth and financial standard of their country. This would allow all a just share of worldly goods, food, clothing and other necessities of life, thus promoting the enjoyment and well-being of all alike; and place the common peoples on a more or less equal basis in which industry would be balanced with various other means of earning a livelihood.

DEC 22 1942

There would be no limit on individual income, or other financial gaines, but the personal wealth of individuals could not be hoarded to the extent of accumulating to the deprivation of the common peoples.

CHARLES W. HENDRIX,
Tech. Sgt., U. S. Army.
Camp Howze, Texas.

57a-1942

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

RACIAL HARMONY BASIS PROPOSED

Committee Urges Plan To Solve Increasing Race Tensions

DEC 15 1942

ATLANTA, Dec. 14—(AP)—Representative Southern Negroes Monday proposed a broad basis for inter-racial cooperation in the South to meet the war-sharpened issue of Negro-white relations.

The war, a committee said, "has resulted in increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights and democratic freedom as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South.

"These issues are acute and threaten to become more serious as they increasingly block, throughing deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elemental improvements in the Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole."

Conference Is Held

The committee's statement grew out of a conference of Negro leaders of 10 Southern states, convened in Durham, N. C., last Fall. It was released here by Committee Chairman P. B. Young, president of The Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide.

The Negro leaders said "we are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether in races or classes or creeds. However, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

DEC 15 1942

The committee, speaking for the new-founded Southern Race Relations Conference, recommended abolition of the poll tax and of white primary elections. It also urged that the states discourage a "fantastic expression" by effective enforcement of present or of new anti-lynch laws and the employment of Negro policemen. The group said it believed the employment of Negro police would enlist the full support of Negro citizens in control of lawless elements of their own group.

Unions Are Recommended

Recommending organization of Negro service workers into unions with recognized affiliations, the committee observed that "in the present hysteria of many housewives who are losing poorly-paid servants to better-paying war industries, it seems desirable to emphasize that this proposal bears no relation to the fantastic and probably Axis-inspired rumors of so-called 'Eleanor Clubs'."

(An overwhelming majority of the domestic help in the South is Negro. In reference to rumors alleging the organizing of domestic Negro help, the September clip-sheet of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, Inc., of Atlanta, had this to say:

("The rumor directed to white housewives is two-edged. It creates resentment in white women and increased antagonism against the administration, while subtly subjecting Mrs. (Franklin D.) Roosevelt to ridicule. The rumor is built around the 'Eleanor Clubs,' an organization of domestics allegedly set up to disrupt all domestic service. The implications may be read into this rumor.

DEC 15 1942

("On September 1, at her press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt disclaimed any knowledge or connection with the 'Eleanor Clubs' other than that she knew:

("Government investigation into rumors had proven that no such organizations of Negro domestics exists except in the imagination of rumor mongers. Mrs. Roosevelt declared she imagined the rumors started as a result of so many Negro women obtaining higher wages in war factories, thus leaving their employers without servants.")

Committeemen Report

Reporting committeemen besides Young are Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley, Ga., State College; James E. Jackson, secretary, Southern Congress, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Va., and Ernest Delpit, New Orleans, La., Negro labor leader.

Other highlights of the conference proposals:

Political And Civil Rights—Adherence to the Negro's constitutional right to serve on juries; travel accommodations equal in kind and quality in states where law or custom require segregation.

Military Service — Advancement in responsibility and rank according to ability, and solution of racial problems in transportation, recreation and leave areas, said to be acute in the South.

Education — Equal salaries for Negro and white teachers on the basis of equal preparation and experience, equal facilities to meet a growing demand for graduate and professional training among Southern Negroes; and representation of Negro problems by allowing "qualified" Negroes on school boards.

Social Welfare And Health—Inclusion of Negro doctors on public hospital staffs, to treat Negro patients, according to their special qualifications; and manadatory provisions that a proportion of public hospitals be available to Negroes.

Sympathy For South

While expressing sympathy with the fact that the South "is economically handicapped and that many of its disabilities are deeply rooted in agricultural maladjustments," the report urged written contracts and longer lease terms for Negro farmers. It also appealed for higher farm wages, and balanced farm programs, including food and feed crops for present tenants and day laborers.

A boost for the war effort was seen if adequate federal assistance is provided for Negro farmers "on an equitable basis." Appointment of Negroes to governmental planning and policy-making bodies concerned with the common farmer was recommended.

DEC 15 1942

Continuing opposition to the employment of the Negro in industry, the committee asserted, appeared to proceed from:

1. The outdated notions of an economy of scarcity, inherited from an industrial age when participation in the productive enterprises was a highly competitive privilege.

2. The effects of enemy propaganda designed to immobilize a large number of potentially productive workers in the American war effort.

DEC 15 1942

3. The age-old prejudices from an era when the economic system required a labor surplus which competed bitterly within its own ranks for the privilege.

4. The established custom of reserving technical processes to certain racial groups.

5. Craft monopolies which have restricted many technical skills to a few workers.

GEORGIA

Washington Post

Washington, D. C.

Negro Leaders Urge Racial Cooperation

DEC 15 1942

Southern Conference Presents Program To Allay 'Tensions, Fears, Aggressions'

By the Associated Press

Atlanta, Dec. 14.—Representative Southern Negroes today proposed a broad basis for interracial cooperation in the South to meet the war-sharpened issue of Negro-white relations.

The war, a committee said, "has resulted in increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights and democratic freedom as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South.

"These issues are acute and threaten to become more serious as they increasingly block, through deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elemental improvements in the Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole."

DEC 15 1942

Conferred Last Fall

The committee's statement grew out of a conference of Negro leaders of 10 Southern States, convened in Durham, N. C., last fall. It was released here by Committee Chairman P. B. Young, president of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

The Negro leaders said, "We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether in races or classes or creeds. However, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

The committee, speaking for the new Southern Race Relations Conference, recommended abolition of the poll tax and of white primary elections. It also urged that the States discourage a "Fascistic expression" by the effective enforcement of present or of new anti-lynch laws and the employment of Negro policemen. The group said it believed the employment of Negro police would enlist the full support of Negro citizens in control of lawless elements of their own group.

DEC 15 1942

Negro Unions Urged

Another effect of the war has been to hold up the Negro as the symbol, the protagonist, of every other minority in the world, the report continued.

Recommending organization of Negro service workers into unions with recognized affiliations, the committee observed that "in the present hysteria of many housewives who are losing poorly paid servants to better paying war industries, it seems desirable to emphasize that this proposal bears no relation to the fantastic and probably Axis-inspired rumors of so-called 'Eleanor Clubs.'"

(An overwhelming majority of the domestic help in the South is Negro.)

DEC 15 1942

In reference to rumors alleging the organizing of domestic Negro help, the September clip sheet of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., of Atlanta, had this to say:

"The rumor directed to white housewives is two-edged. It creates resentment in white women and increased antagonism against the Administration, while subtly subjecting Mrs. Roosevelt to ridicule. The rumor is built around the 'Eleanor Club,' an organization of domestics allegedly set up to disrupt all domestic service. The implications may be read into this rumor.

"On September 1, at her press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt disclaimed any knowledge or connection with the 'Eleanor Clubs' other than that she knew that Government investigation into rumors had proven that no such organizations of Negro domestics exists except in the imagination of rumor mongers. Mrs. Roosevelt declared she imagined the rumors started as a result of so many Negro women obtaining higher wages in war factories, thus leaving their employers without servants."

DEC 15 1942

Four U. S. Airmen Get D.S.C. in Australia

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Dec. 14 (AP).—Four United States Army Air Force officers who displayed "extraordinary heroism in action in the Philippine Islands" were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

They were: Lieut. Col. William G. Hipps of Lumber City, Pa.; Maj. Herman F. Lowery, Shreveport, La.; Maj. Robert F. Strickland, Shreveport, La.; and Capt. James R. Smith, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Birmingham Ala. News
Dec. 15, 1942

Wise And Courageous Facing Of Problems Urged By Negro Group

Solution Is Declared Not Just Moral Matter But Practical Necessity

ATLANTA—(AP)—In a report on race relation problems, a committee of representative Southern Negroes asserted "the effect of the war has been to make the Negro, in a sense, the symbol and protogonist of every other minority in America and in the world at large.

"Local issues in the South, while admittedly holding many practical difficulties, must be met wisely and courageously if this nation is to become a significant political entity in a new international world," the committee declared.

"The correction of these problems is not only a moral matter, but a practical necessity in winning the war and in winning the peace. Herein rests the chance to reveal our greatest weakness or our greatest strength."

The committee's report followed a conference last Fall in Durham, N. C., of Negro leaders from 10 Southern states, and was released Monday by Committee Chairman P. B. Young, President of the Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide.

The committee said that as a result of the war there have been "increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights, and Democratic freedom, as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South. These issues, the committee added, "are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through the deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole."

A broad basis for inter-racial cooperation in the South was proposed by the comittee.

Under the heading "political and civil rights," the committee, speaking for the newly-founded Southern race relations conference, declared "we regard the ballot as a safeguard of democracy," and urged abolition of the poll tax, the white primary and "all forms of discriminatory practices, evasions of the law, and intimidations of citizens seeking to exercise their right of franchise."

The committee also struck at "exclusion of Negroes from jury service," and "abuses of police power by white officers of the law."

Equality of provisions "in kind and quality and in character of maintenance" for Negroes on common carriers and in terminals was asked.

In industry and labor, the committee declared "there should be the same pay for the same work," and added "we deplore the practice of those labor unions which bar Negroes from membership, or otherwise discriminate against them, since such unions are working against the best interest of the labor movement."

There should be equality of facilities for education among Negroes, the report declared. "Basic to improvement in Negro education is better schools, which involves expenditures by states of considerably more funds for the Negro schools," the report added.

In agriculture, the committee said, "The South is the most rural section of the nation, and Negroes, who constitute 33 per cent of its population, are responsible for an important share of the agricultural production on Southern farms."

For tenants, the committee recommended written contracts, longer lease terms and higher farm wages for day laborers.

Discussing service workers under a separate heading, the committee said, "In view of the strides made by labor in general, while the service worker's lot has remained about the same, service workers should be organized into unions with recognized affiliations."

A footnote added "in the present hysteria of many housewives who are losing poorly paid servants to better paying war industries, it seems desirable to emphasize that this proposal bears no relation to the fantastic and probably Axis inspired rumors of so-called 'Eleanor Clubs.'"

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Besides Young, other committeemen included James E. Jackson, secretary, Southern congress, Birmingham, Ala.

57a-1942
Source:
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 12, 1942.

MIXED GROUP ATTACKED BY 5 MEN IN CAR

Leader Maintains Non-Violence Pledge; Pilgrimage Moves on

By Simeon Booker, Jr.

LAUREL.--Members of the N. Y. to D. C. foot pilgrimage were stoned, cursed an stripped of their banners protesting race discrimination four miles outside of this town Monday evening as they began the last lap of their journey.

Five white men in an auto bearing Maryland tags 141-954 threw missiles, tearing the banners which read "Take the 'Mock' out of Democracy," "Race Discrimination Is a Part of Hitlerism" and "We Are All Brothers; Why Not Act Like It?"

Nearby State police summoned to the scene prevented any serious injury to the interracial group of 12 who are making the protest march under the direction of the Rev. J. Holmes Smith, white, former missionary to India.

(3-14)

Leader Keeps Pledge

The Rev. Mr. Smith, himself was pelleted by rocks thrown by the white hoodlums but maintained his non-violence pledge and refused to allow State police to prosecute his attackers.

The marchers, undaunted by the attack, are planning to make new placards to use when they complete their journey to the capital.

The marchers, 8 white and 4 colored, spent Monday evening here where they arrived under police guard and an escort was placed around the home of the Rev. George W. Dent, Methodist minister, where they spent the night, to avoid attacks.

MP Kicked Pilgrim

Just before the attack by the white men, a white MP stationed at a draft station on the highway kicked one of the white members of the party. The Rev. Mr. Smith telephoned to army headquarters which promised to investigate.

Outside of the attack near here, the marchers made their way peacefully, although now and then a motorist would halt his car and holler "n---rs" or berate one of the white girls for walking with "n---rs" and ask her is she would marry a colored man.

All Have Sore Feet

All of the marchers are suffering with sore feet. Concentrated tablets containing barley, oats, wheat and rye are administered to everyone every hour to keep up energy.

The pilgrimage hopes to secure an audience with President Roosevelt on Wednesday and present to him a petition denouncing racial injustices and prejudice. They will also dramatize instances of discrimination at the Lincoln Memorial.

The pilgrimage left New York City on August 26 and has traveled through the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, entirely on foot.

In Baltimore, they attended a

mass meeting sponsored by the NAACP for them at the Sharp Street Methodist Church, Sunday evening. Over 400 persons attended.

The Rev. Mr. Smith in his talk hailed Mohandas K. Ghandi's non-violence policy as a combination of the religious principle of love and the practical principle of action and compared the problems of natives of India to those of colored Americans.

Outlines Non-Violent Action

He urged his listeners to demonstrate against racial injustices, stating that the refusal of President Roosevelt to grant an audience to various march-on-Washington leaders recently evidences the futility of words.

Steps of the non-violent policy which he reviewed were: An attitude of openness toward the accused; keeping negotiations always open; demonstrations when compromise has failed and, as an ultimatum, strikes in certain sections when the other side fails to co-operate.

Forced to Leave India

Mr. Smith, 43, served as acting head of Dr. E. Stanley Jones's Ashran in Lucknow, India, from 1935 until 1940, when he was forced to return to America because of what he declares was a stand he took against "the British viceroy's pushing India into the war without the slightest consultation with any Indian."

He was a close friend of both Ghandi and Nehru, Indian political leaders. Seven months after returning to America, his interest in rectifying injustices visited upon colored persons provoked him to establish the Harlem Ashran, an interracial religious co-operative fellowship house.

Members of Pilgrimage

Members of the pilgrimage, beside the leader, who spoke at the meeting in Baltimore on Sunday were Miss Hope Foye, 20, a student at the Julius Hartt Music Foundation, Hartford, Conn., and Miss Martha Pickett, white.

Colored members of the group beside Miss Hope are Conrad Lynn, 33, New York lawyer; Homer Nichols, 25, also of New York, and Charles Lawrence, Rosenwald fellow at Columbia University.

The planning committee for the meeting in Baltimore was headed by the Rev. Asbury Smith, white, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Towson, Md., and included Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP, and Mrs. George Lottier.

The sum of $40 was collected at the meeting and the NAACP provided quarters and food for the group while in Baltimore.

57a-1942

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

MISSOURI

DR. W. A. COOPER PRESIDES AT CHURCH INTERRACIAL MEET

FEB 26 1942

By ADDYE C. MARTINEZ

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 10—Dr. W. A. Cooper, A.M., D.D., pastor of St. Louis' Greater Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, bronze mayor of this great metropolis, and one of the foremost candidates for the bishopric in the A. M. E. Zion Church, presided in his own right here Sunday, Feb. 8th, as chairman of the St. Louis Church Federation in the observance of "Interracial Sunday" among white and Negro pastors of St. Louis and vicinity.

The Church Federation which membership is composed of leading white and Negro pastors of all denominations in this area, inter-racial in scope and potent in influence, is considered one of the foremost organizations with direct membership in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Meeting was taged after the interracial deliverance of sermons by the leading Negro pastors to white congregations and leading white pastors to Negro congregations. Meeting was held at 3 p.m., and formed a clearing house of cementing the ties of the spiritual understanding of the races and denominations in the St. Louis area and was largely attended. It was named the annual "Interracial Mass meeting" held at the historic and magnificent Second Baptist Church (white.)

FEB 26 1942

Program was as follows: Congregation singing, "The Star Spangled Banner," invocation, the Rev. Harry T. Scherer,D.D., President, Metropolitan Church Federation and pastor, Webster Groves Presbyterian Church; "Salvation is Created," Tschesnokoff, The Vashon High School Choir, directed by C. Spencer Tocus; Greetings from the Hon. William D. Becker, Mayor of the city of St. Louis; What Scouting Means to Boys, by David E. Miles, Jr., Troop 66, Boy Scouts of America; Progress in Race Relations, the Rev. Fred A. Hughes, pastor St. James A. M. E. Zion Church; Offering; "My Way's Cloudy," arranged by Frederick Hall and "Ride The Chariot," arranged by William H. Smith rendered by Vashon High School Choir; "The Task for Days Ahead," the Rev. Rolland N. Dutton, pastor, Delmar Baptist Church and benediction by the Rev. Milton Thompson, pastor Berea Presbyterian Church. The Rev. W. A. Cooper, chairman of the interracial commission, presided.

In this area, which can be truly termed Zion's Mountain peak, Bishop W. C. Brown, A.M., D.D., Zion's greatest cultural personality, the episcopate with a crystalizing soul, whose interest in the ministry of Zion gave us the great ministers pension plan, made no mistake in appointing the Rev. Mr. Cooper to this great metropolitan area. Zion is heard here, with him now for team work, is the Rev. D. F. Martinez, A. M., D.D., presiding elder of the St. Louis District, and pastor of Brown's Temple A. M. E. Zion Church, who according to Dr. Cooper, gave Metropolitan the greatest spiritual and financial quarterly conference and meeting held at this great Zion's Sanctuary in many years; over $300 was raised. Dr. Cooper leads, Zion will reward him soon. Let others follow; None but the true and tried shall reach the goal. Zion marches on! Bishop Brown, we shall do our best!

FEB 26 1942

—For Victory: Buy Bonds—

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Justice For Race Urged By Priest

DEC 30 1942

NEW YORK, — (ANP) — Denouncing prejudices against Negroes as 'heretical" and declaring "ideas of discrimination" un-Christian, the Rev. Raymond J. Campion, pastor of St. Peter Claver Church, Brooklyn, this week called for justice in the thinking and actions of all good Catholics.

DEC 30 1942

The priest made his remarks at a meeting sponsored by the Irish-American Committee for Interracial Justice held at the Columbus club. Elmer A. Carter, former editor of "Opportunity, A Journal of Negro Life," was another speaker.

"There are extraordinary opportunities for teaching the gospel of Christ to the Negro, for bringing him into the Catholic church" declared Rev. Campion. But simply preaching a doctrine will not attract and reach these people. The doctrine has to be lived. It has to be practiced by Catholic Americans."

orld-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Employers Urged To Hire Negroes

DEC 23 1942

An appeal to New York State employers to put more Negroes to work is contained in a booklet entitled How Management Can Integrate Negroes in War Industries, 25,000 copies of which will be distributed next week, Miss Frieda S. Miller, state industrial commissioner, announced today.

The booklet is part of a campaign by the state to end discrimination, said Miss Miller, although only 10 per cent of the employers in the state ignore state laws prohibiting discrimination on account of race, color or creed. She said that 1,500 copies of the booklet would be distributed by the Associated Industries of New York among its members.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Brown's Attack Expected

AN EDITORIAL

JAN 9 - 1943

To Keep Servants and Laborers on Long Hours at Short Pay, the South Must Drive a Wedge Between Colored People and Their Leaders

Dr. Warren H. Brown, colored director of race relations of the Council of Democracy (white), wrote an article for December 19 Saturday Review of Literature and January Readers' Digest that has occasioned widespread comment.

A comparative unknown, Dr. Brown thus climbs into the spotlight, not by reason of any personal and brilliant achievement in any line of scientific endeavor, but by wholesale and intemperate indictment of his own people.

JAN 9 - 1943

There are seven points to the Brown indictment:

1. The colored race is divided into two groups—the colored masses and their sensation-mongering colored leaders who are irresponsible and live on agitation.
2. The campaign to embitter colored people began with the Communists.
3. Most colored newspapers are colored first and American second.
4. The colored press uses every possible incident to breed ill will between the races and to portray the colored and white people at their worst.
5. Colored newspapers defend colored criminals and print too many crime stories with headlines.
6. Newspapers should be in the hands of worthier men.
7. The colored press twisted mistreatment of colored troops in England out of all proportions.

Five of the seven Brown points deal specifically with the colored press, but the first deals with ALL colored leaders, which, of course, includes the clergy, the educators, the businessmen, the politicians and social workers.

JAN 9 - 1943

Brown asserts that all leaders are irresponsible and live upon agitation.

To disprove this charge, we need to mention but

colored people must always expect to be jim crowed.

Their liberalism has been that of yielding on points of injustice rather than an active effort to create justice and extend it through the broad field of race relations.

Two Fears

They have two fears—one unselfish—a genuine concern lest revolt against jim crow will lead to violence.

The other is selfish, because they see serfs they hoped to lead gradually to a higher place of freedom slap aside the friendly hand and say "to hell with you; I want democracy and I want it now."

JAN 9 - 1943

If I Were Colored

If I were colored, no hunger and bitterness inside me would be eased by a white liberal telling me forever to 'take it easy, take it easy.'

We are fighting this war to keep our freedom from Nazi slavery, and the colored man knows it. He wants his freedom from us.

Colored people are human. They are not animals. They were born to live their own lives and seek their own happiness.

Servant Trouble

"Servant trouble" is the basis of much of the race tension in the South.

What God-given right do we white people have to expect them to be our servants?

When was it ever ordained that one race of people should be brought on earth to give its toil to make life easier for another race?

Colored people don't feel so good in the midst of this war for four freedoms to give the toil of his days for $30 a month and to have a good portion of it taken away from him by white most trustworthy friend.

"And I believe the colored man will never win any benefit he does not win by his own ability, independence, courage and political organization."

JAN 9 - 1943

President's Order Cited

According to Mr. Sancton the President's Executive Order 8802 forbidding race discrimination in war plants, came as the result of a plan of 50,000 colored people to march on Washington with A. Philip Randolph and Walter White.

"As Walter White observes, the President's order does not go as far 'as circumstances warrant or the needs of the situation demand.'

"But it is a whole lot more than colored people would have got if, abashed by John Temple Graves's 'criticizing him for the proposed march,' Walter White had turned off the power and turned over to Graves the job of winning colored people some relief from racial discrimination."

57a-1942
Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 10, 1942

Distinguished Speakers Will Address Race Relations Meet

Dr. Frank Graham And Dr. Heningburg Are On Program Held At Negro College

Addresses by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, head of the department of education at the North Carolina College for Negroes, delivered principal talks Sunday afternoon at the annual race relations program presented at the Pine Street Presbyterian Church. The Rev. William Tycer Nelson, pastor of the church, presided over the services which were attended by a capacity crowd made up of both colored and white leaders.

All denominations were represented, Rabbi Israel Mowshowitz of Beth-El Synagogue, Father W. F. O'Brien of the Catholic Church, the Rev. J. Winston Pearce of the First Baptist Church, Dr. Paul Leslie Garber of the Trinity Avenue Presbyterian Church and Dr. Arthur H. George of Johnson C. Smith University of Charlotte, were among the church leaders present.

Special music for the occasion was presented by the choir of the First Presbyterian Church under the direction of William P. Twaddell.

Reading of the scripture and the prayer was by Rabbi Mowshowitz. Dr. Heningburg, the first speaker, spoke on the general theme of better racial relations. "We are glad that we can dedicate ourselves to a notion of a closer approach toward complete fellowship to a notion that we can leave behind us our time-worn prejudices and hatreds and stand together face to face and man to man in a light of Christian fellowship," Dr. Heningburg declared.

"We realize of course that freer relations between people is a more vital importance in the world today than perhaps ever before in the history of mankind," the speaker declared, adding "even an opportunist is ready to admit that we need now a national unity such as we have never needed before."

"On national race relations day in Durham my hope and my prayer is that we can come to know each other better, that we can come to understand our common problems, that we shall come to know that all nations may dwell in peace and harmony on the face of the earth to the everlasting good of all mankind," Dr. Heninburg concluded.

Dr. Graham declared that "we have tried several ways to work out the problems of inter racial relations, tragically we tried the way of slavery but the whole burden of slavery is not on the South." He then carried his congregation through slavery times climaxed with the Civil War, then on to the carpet baggers where we tried domination by combination which was between carpet baggers and middled Negroes." After that we tried intimidation of the black people by the white people, the night riders and that didn't work." Dr. Graham gave initial credit for improving racial conditions to Booker T. Washington and former Governor Aycock.

The university president predicted that the present war would be one of color and not of races and said that if we make a list of the things the dictators are striking against in the world today "we will have a list of the things that will preserve democracy and better race relations. The first thing that Hitler struck was the church, then the parliaments, congresses, legislatures and then they attacked labor.

"We lost peace after the last war —we threw it away," Dr. Graham declared, pointing out that France turned its back on the smaller nations, the United States withdrew from the League of Nations, the British and French democracies failed to use their leaderships to help the small countries to recover and predicted that "unless we prepare for peace in the midst of this war, instead of trying merely to win the war, we may end up victors but still without eternal peace."

In closing Dr. Graham stressed that in the United States today the "Jew, Catholic, Protestant, Negro and white can gather together in the spirit of the carpenter's son after 2,000 years of the man who was cruicified with the same hatreds and injustices that we are continuing to struggle through today and we hope that we can join hands and work together that we may come nearer to the Kingdom of God."

Dr. Graham was introduced by George W. Cox who declared that "if we had 129,000,000 people in the United States like Dr. Frank Graham, this would be a heaven on earth. I recognize him as one of America's greatest exponents today of democracy, really and truly in action."

Yesterday morning Dr. George filled the pulpit of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, speaking on "The Message of the Lilies." He took his text from Matthew 6:28 and urged his congregation to fear not and to put all faith in God, exercising the same faith in Him that lilies do in nature. The second lesson to learn, he said, was to be pure and to follow completely the teachings of Christ.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
February 9, 1942

INTER-RACIAL PROGRAM HELD

1280

Speeches, Music Heard At Allen Home School

Miss Julia Titus, superintendent of Allen (negro) Home school, Mrs. Frank Foster, and F. A. Toliver, principal of Stephens-Lee (negro) school, were principal speakers on an inter-racial program at the school yesterday afternoon. Theme of the meeting was, "Building a Brotherhood Worth Defending."

Dr. L. O. Miller, Asheville negro physician, presided, and the Rev. L. A. Brown, pastor of Berry Temple Methodist (negro) church offered prayer. The benediction was by the Rev. E. W. Dixon, Asheville negro Baptist minister.

Vocal music was offered by the Allen school choir, students of the Vettori - Loftain studio, Edwin Beach, director of music at First Presbyterian church, Miss Elda Vettori, and Thomas Jordan, negro singer. Accompanists were Miss Blanche Loftain, Miss Margaret Duckett, Mrs. A. X. Blanchard and Miss Elizabeth Bell. Mrs. Blanchard also played a piano solo, and Miss Margaret Spiro a violin solo.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
April 14, 1942

Jacob J. Stein Leaves Bequest Of Rare Nature

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 13—...A rare gesture toward better religious and racial relations was revealed here in the will of the late Jacob J. Stein who died at Miami Beach, Fla., March 15.

Mr. Stein, who was one of the founders of Beth Israel synagogue, bequeathed $500 to the Fayetteville Ministerial Union, which is composed of the Protestant ministers of the community. By the terms of the will the bequest is to be used for such charitable purposes as the majority of the ministers may determine

Mr. Stein was the father of Mrs. Melvin Harris and Isadore Stein of Florence.

Born in Lithuania 67 years ago, Mr. Stein came to Fayetteville in 1904 and became one of the city's most successful merchants. and one of the oldest. He was a Shriner, an Elk, a Rotarian, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the local council of Boy Scouts of America.

During the last war he was very active in community service and he was one of the founders of the Y. M. C. A.

For a number of years Mr. Stein was president of the Beth Israel congregation of Fayetteville and was one of the founders of the synagogue here. He was chairman of the United Jewish Appeals in Fayetteville for many years and served as state dircetor of the Zionist organization of America.

By the request of Mayor J. Scott McFadyen the stores of the city were closed during the funeral services.

The Fayetteville Observer printed the following editorial concerning Mr. Stein:

"Passing of Jacob Stein leaves an emply place in the heart of Fayetteville. Coming to the city a comparatively young man he grew up with it and was one of the builders of what we might call 'Modern Fayetteville'. His rare wit, pleasantly accentuated by the accent he brought with him from his Baltic homeland, as well as his business and civic acumen, and his ability to enter into the spirit of the thing, whatever it was, made him universally welcome among 'us Scots' whether around the boards of the Rotary Club, on the bleachers at a ball game or off on a fishing trip. He was a gentleman who gladdened the occasion with his humor and his depth of interest in his fellow human being. On top of that he was a helpful neighbor and a good business man. We'll all miss him."

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
May 10, 1942

Arnold Named Director Of Interracial Society

The Rev. E. J. Arnold, executive secretary of the North Carolina Council of Churches, has recently become director of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation. He succeeds L. R. Reynolds of Richmond, Va., who served North Carolina and Virginia in this capacity for 14 years.

Secretary Arnold will divide his time between the two organizations from now on. He will be given substantial assistance in the dual task from both organizations, it was announced. An enlargement program in each group will be carried out during the coming year.

Bishop Edwin A. Penick of Raleigh was re-elected chairman of the commission. Vice chairman elected at the same meeting of the executive committee were: Dr. W. A. Stanbury, Winston-Salem; Dr. J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville; Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, Salisbury; Dr. David D. Jones, Greensboro, and Dr. C. H. Hamlin, Wilson. C. C. Spaulding of Durham was re-elected treasurer.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

"Thus must thou do if thou have it . . ."

* * *

It was a pity in some respects that the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in its recent session at Memphis could not have advertised the victory over Eugene Talmadge by seizing upon its first opportunity since the Talmadge defeat to restore the Georgia colleges to membership. We were told there, however, that it was Gov.-Elect Arnall's own wish that the restoration be made to depend upon certain actions by the new Georgia Legislature when it assembles next month, especially upon the passage of legislation removing the governor's control over the state board of regents. Even though Talmadge was defeated it seems to be still a question whether Georgia has a Talmadge legislature or not. The decision at Memphis will give Arnall a whip hand in the educational matter, no matter what the complexion of the legislature may turn out to be.

* * *

It makes the more emphatic, too, the uncompromising determination of the South's educational leaders that their field, so vital to the South now and hereafter, as heretofore, shall not have played on it.

* * *

One consideration which must have actuated the American government when it appointed Herbert H. Lehman to direct the vast work of foreign relief and rehabilitation was the fact that he is a Jew. To have a member of that race come to Europe's oppressed and starving ones with food from the land of the free makes at once a mighty answer and a magnificent contrast to the persecution of Jews by the Nazis and their disciples and slaves. There have been few, if any, references in comments so far to this fact about ex-Gov. Lehman. There need to be more, it seems to us. It needs

be advertised around the world that there comes from the land where there is no persecution a member of the persecuted race, bearing great help to his fellow creatures of all races.

* * *

At Sunday afternoon vesper services at the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham last Sunday we heard such singing as comes only from members of that race. Total singing, with all heart and voice thrown in. "We'll never go back," sung by the choir, had its meaning touched with all the eloquence and drama of emotional music. Never to go back, always to go on—to more and more of excellence in human being. Who is there so poor-hearted or dull not to want that for our Southern Negroes? And then the presiding officer recited from John Addington Symonds:

"These things shall be—a loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known shall rise
With flame of freedom in their souls,
And light of knowledge in their eyes . . ."

* * *

Unless there is indeed a loftier human race, with more of both vigilance and virtue to give to liberty and more of the light of knowledge in its eyes, the free world for which we are winning this war at such a price will not be worth the price. Unless there is human quality in the freedom we exercise or hope to exercise, much more of quality than heretofore, we should let Hitler pass and his proposal of well-fed slavery be adopted. No matter what other things were wrong with us before the war, no matter what imbalances and injustices and denials and economic errors prevailed, the great thing the matter was that we were not sufficiently excellent as human beings, none of us.

* * *

The North Carolina College for Negroes is the only exclusively liberal arts institution for the race in the South. It is the only one devoted totally to making our colored people better citizens, better patriots, better consumers, better individual human beings. Dr. James E. Shepard, the 67-year-old president and founder, is one of the great men of his race—and looks the part. Tall, upstanding, gallantly responsive of manner, with a quick intelligence and an eloquent tongue, and a head shaped like one of the immortals, he has built his college from one with a faculty of four and a student body of 10 in 1910 to one whose scene is impressive beyond words. More than 1,200 students, a faculty of highly educated men, a beautifully landscaped campus of 60 acres on which there are 25 modern buildings, designed by top-ranking architects.

* * *

We went there to lecture but we learned far more than we imparted. And the thing we learned which impressed us most was that the South has great centers of self-improvement like this where our colored people are giving the major part of their time and effort to making themselves better human beings, more informed, more responsible, characterful and disciplined, more social-minded and sensitive. They do their share of worrying about how the white man treats them, to be sure, and insisting on more of the privileges of democracy, but their big interest is not that.

That Durham Conference

In our November 7th issue we carried an editorial captioned "That Durham Conference," in which we took issue with Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, who presided over that important conference, and who in his keynote address said:

> "We are proposing to draft a new charter of race relations in the South. The old charter is paternalistic and traditional; we want a new charter that is scientific and fraternalistic."

We said November 7th, and we say now, that there are trustworthy, liberty-loving white people in the South today desirous of working out a decent program of living between the two races, and that Negro leaders should have both the courage and the vision to see that any solution to racial difficulties in the United States must be worked out by all citizens concerned.

This week we have received comments from two prominent Southerners: Dr. Jerome K. Dowd, University of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Virginia Foster Durr, who is vice chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. We have known Dr. Dowd for many years. He and the writer were members of the first Oklahoma Interracial Commission, organized in 1920. Both Mrs. Durr and Dr. Dowd are liberal thinkers and are trying to promote sensible and proper relationships among white and black people in the southern section of the United States. Be sure to read both of their letters published on this page.

Doctor Dowd is aroused and alert because, as he says, Negroes are attempting "to formulate codes for white people to follow," and he is also disturbed because of the proposed march on Washington, and he fears the Negro is in danger of "alienating from themselves liberal whites by following unwise leaders."

We are glad Dr. Dowd has dragged out into the open this red herring that deals with written and unwritten "codes" down in Dixie. White people have not alone attempted, but have enforced "codes" for Negroes to follow below the Mason and Dixon line, and if we could but settle this one question down South, where through terrorism, individual brutalities and laws demoting and contracting citizenship, we destroy democracy, America would be approaching some semblance of ideal social relationship.

The question that frankly stands out before Dr. Dowd and every honest and sincere seeker for truth, is this:

> "Is there any more social justification in white people dictating every-day behavior patterns for Negroes than it is for Negroes to arbitrarily interfere with the laisser faire of white people?"

We cannot have a democracy so long as government interferes with legitimate individual or group action, and thrown restraints around human conduct, which aside from some traditional fiat, is normal, moral and wholly within the precincts of natural and inherent right.

The stark naked truth is white people have through civil war amendments given Negroes a legal, theoretical and chemerical freedom and yet have sought subtly to limit and contract the black man's social, economic and intelligence standards below the normal levels of white people. They seek to force Negroes to be content within such environment.

It is just at this point we believe Dr. Dowd misinterprets what we had to say regarding the Durham Conference. It is our fear that those who met in Durham might be inclined to suggest a "closed ranks" policy, as suggested by Dr. DuBois during the first World War, which was wholly a policy of appeasement. We do not think the group who met at Durham were "radical" Negroes, in the sense that white folk identify Negroes who rebel against the status quo. Our fear is that in that conference there might have been a resignation spirit, and a willingness to adopt some agenda within the frame-work of Jim Crow and segregation.

We do not know that this is true and we sincerely trust our misgivings are not well founded. The world is in turmoil—in labor. Humanity is churning out a new social order. Twenty-three years ago victory turned to ashes because white people refused to allow brotherhood to be the foundation, and cornerstone of peace. We do not want black influence in America to suggest a national or international program that would ask for less than the darker peoples in other sections of the earth demand.

We cannot correct the evils of the world by covering up anything. Humanity, and particularly those who have for several centuries been in the control centers, must recognize that the greatest social change must come from the strong, not the weak. In other words, those who have been dictating a program of unfairness, tyrannical in its nature, must sit down somewhere and agree the time has come to take the under-dog inside the councils of the nation and the world. Any other approach to world progress and human idealism is lacking in understanding. The world must some day, somehow, get rid of the philosophy that might makes right.

And we issue this warning to Negro leadership now. Any attempt to arrive at agreements and understandings within the region of our present and traditional restricted social sanctions, means that the American Negro has "missed the boat" today sailing towards the high seas of justice, good fellowship and freedom.

We do not intend to assume the attitude of one writer, who prepares a column of comment for one of our national weeklies, who referred to the Durham meeting as a conference where there would be later issued a "Plantation Charter." We think this type of criticism is ill advised. Northern Negroes are going to have to get along with the blacks who live down in Dixie and vice versa. There is no need of attacking the integrity and honor of any group. We do have a right, however, to examine the wisdom and common sense of any move currently made in the field of race relations. This is all the Black Dispatch is attemping to do.

57a-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

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American Negroes should not overlook the fact that and the fact that liberal whites consider mass pressure in other sections of the earth the white man when on the part of the blacks, simply emphasizes the pressed has sought to solve his racial difficulties by acceptactual lacking and poverty of liberalism in America.
ing the mulattoes and continuing his ban on the unadul- Strikes are efforts on the part of white laborterated progeny of black blood. We are emphasizing thising classes to effect results by mass pressure. The point in order that everyone may see the vital necessity ofhuman race has climbed on protest and Coxey's army, sitsectional, as well as intra-racial understanding. This isdown strikes and hunger marches all evidence the last no hour when Negroes should develop misunderstandingsresort of the frustrated. In every instance in all history within their own racial house. well organized mass pressure has brought about desirable

This writer is not in any way connected with thesocial chanes and Negroes should fashion their charter of free- together.

"March on Washington Committee." Frankly, we haveis mass pressure for social justice here in America that is been studying this movement, and have not been able tosupported by a well rounded out expression from all units fully and definitely ear-mark its real value. One thing,of community life. That is why we argue that liberal however, is certain. The March on Washington did inwhites and Negroes should develop misunderstandingsresort of actuality effect sufficient pressure upon the President ofdom together. the United States to bring about a most radical change In ancient Rome, the only way the plebians were able in the black man's labor market. Executive Order 8802to e[illegible] is a presidential trail-blazer and who can say that masson a full pressure of the American Negro did not bring this epochalto do the edict into being strategy

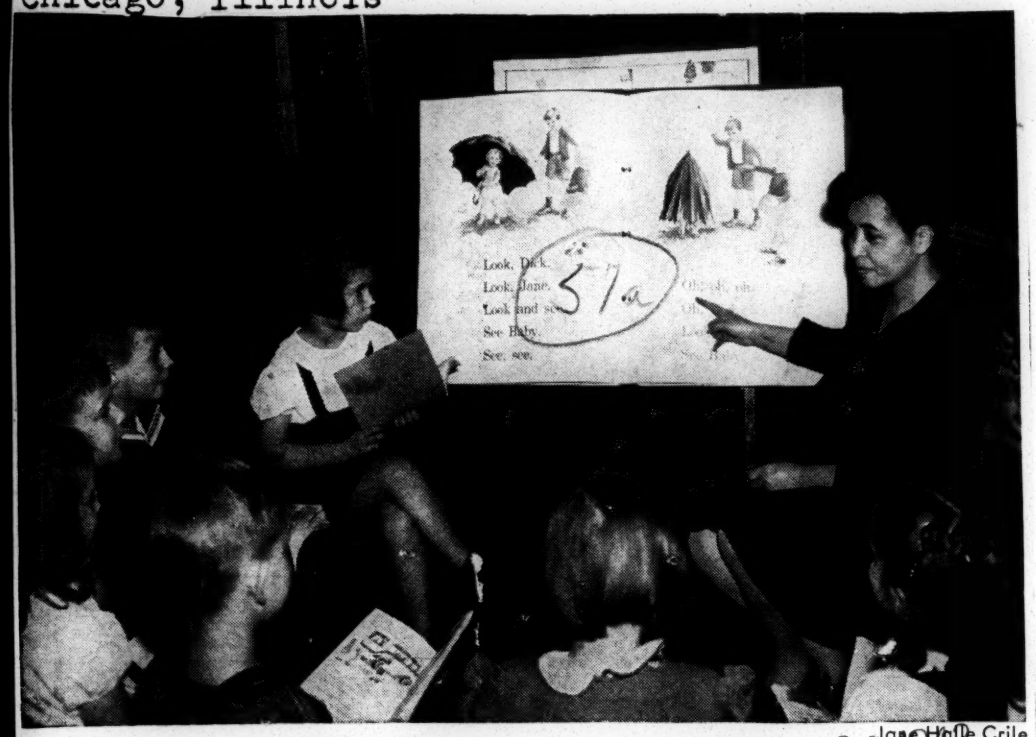
We believe there will be more of this sort of mass whether expression in Negro life in the United States when Ne-might groes learn more of the techniques of social organization.effect it would have in a time like this. Surely, Southern

liberals feel that Negroes have just as much right to contend for their rights as farmers, who are striking now for parity, labor unions having caused industry and our military branch of the government to lose countless thousands of man-hours in production of vital supplies, and a score of other pressure groups in American life. Why should we say it is more dangerous for Negroes to follow such a path unless in the same breath we admit that Negroes do not have the same status, and the same character of freedom as other citizens?

When we talk of democracy here in America we must utter honest words. Both white and black people must do this. White people must understand and know that they cannot educate 13,000,000 Negroes here in America and later tell them they are on the inside of the social order when laws, customs and sectional edicts convert that 13,000,000 million blacks into social pariahs and outcasts. The intelligent, thoughtful Negro knows better. Negro leaders must realize that now, as never before, they should be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice in their definitions of freedom and democracy. This courageous position should be taken by Negroes because the man fartherest down can today tell the man fartherest up the distance there is between. There can be no progress until humanity guages this inequality.

57a-1942
Time
Chicago, Illinois

OHIO



Jane Hale Crile

LESSON IN BLACK AND WHITE

DEC 28 1942

This class is a living rebuke to those who consider that there is no racial tolerance whatever in the U.S. Here are some of the 41 children in the first-grade class of Cleveland's Teacher Marie Kenney. All the children are white. Teacher Kenney is a Negro. She has been teaching uneventfully for 16 years at the Nottingham School in the overwhelmingly white industrial section of eastern Cleveland. Local Negro newspapers have called it "democracy in action."

Commend Post Office On Negro Girl Clerks

The Worker

(Special to The Worker)

CLEVELAND.—The unprecedented action of the Akron Postmaster in appointing three Negro girls as clerks is receiving considerable notice throughout this state, especially in Cleveland, where there is resistance to the hiring of women at the post office.

57a

The Call-Post of Cleveland, Ohio's leading Negro newspaper, comments editorially as follows: 12/6/42

"We salute the Postmaster at Akron for appointing three Negro girls as clerks. With the shortage of manpower, the Post Office, too, must turn to women to do the essential work of 'handling' the mail. These girls took the Civil Service examination and because of their high standing received their appointments."

57a-1942

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
September 25, 1942

MRS. ROOSEVELT ACTIVE AGAIN

This news item is from New York City papers of Wednesday:

Arriving in Philadelphia unattended, the First Lady made a swift tour of the city's youth center, Negro recreational project, and spoke briefly there after receiving the second annual Youth Center Award for "her splendid work in the development of inter-racial good will."

Mrs. Roosevelt also spent half an hour touring the Richard Allen Homes, low-cost housing project for Negroes in the north central section of the city, and visited one of the families living there.

Her hosts were Sylvester and Mary Stevenson, who welcomed her with their two children, Louise, aged 8, and Sylvester Jr., aged 6.

Mrs. Roosevelt is to make a radio talk to "Democratic Women" Saturday evening from 6:45 to 7 p. m.

There will be either a mad rush to the radio or from the radio at that time, depending on the preferences and so on of the individual.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 15, 1942

Reply to Mr. Reeves

To The News and Courier:

In reply to Mr. Reeves's letter in The News and Courier of Saturday the eleventh, he will be glad to know that there is an inter-racial committee in Charleston. It was begun in a very small way twenty years ago, and ever since, regular monthly meetings have been held except during mid-summer. No one has ever received a cent of salary, no money is solicited, consequently, there is very little publicity, but the work goes on, and had there been any foundation to the recent rumors, this committee would have been called on. In the past, serious trouble has been averted, and much good accomplished in promoting good feeling, confidence, and co-operation. The committee would welcome Mr. Reeves as a member.

Some of those who have been active in the work are: Judge Paul Macmillan, Dr. Leon Banov, Thomas P. Stoney, the Rev. George Gongaware, the Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, John A. Harris, state superintendent of A. M. E. Sunday schools, the Rev. J. E. Beard, and Samuel Faber, who organized the Agricultural Society for Negro Farmers, and others. The women of this group are happy to have such men to work with them.

Since last fall when the first area maneuvers took place near us, the committee has promoted efforts to provide for negro soldiers and sailors. As many as three hundred attended a dance given in November, and the negro welfare center at Shaw school, 22 Mary street, has been open for these men ever since that time. There is a quiet room for reading and letter writing and other rooms equipped for games and dancing. The men are coming in regularly—seventy-five attended a moving picture last Wednesday night. Badly-needed is money for a water cooler and subscriptions to the daily papers. If a regular program is put on, friends give simple refreshments, and the colored members of the canteen group serve the sandwiches and cold drinks.

The inter-racial group has helped to met emergency needs at the time of the tornado, which left so many negroes homeless, and again last winter when negro families were evicted from their homes in the course of the demands of the war.

CLELIA P. McGOW

57a-1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

50 NEGRO LEADERS MAP RACIAL AMITY

NOV 7 - 1942

Hold Unannounced Meeting at Durham, N. C., in Move to Ease Growing Tension

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Nov. 6—Perturbed by increasing race tension in the South, fifty or more representative Southern Negroes met recently at Durham, N. C., in an unannounced session at which was drawn the first draft of a statement on race relations in this area. A coordinating committee was appointed, and soon a preamble and "Articles of Cooperation," intended to provide the basis of an understanding between the whites and the Negroes of the South, will be made public.

NOV 7 - 1942

In view of the personnel of the conference, it may be taken for granted that the document in preparation will be both dignified and amicable, yet suggesting no retreat from certain stands taken by the Negro in matters which involve injustices which can be removed. Emphasis will certainly be put on the need to eliminate inequalities in educational and health facilities, to render economic and political justice, and to provide decent living quarters.

Since the Durham meeting was attended by leading Negroes from ten Southern States, it seems obvious that something more than a recitation of the Negroe's aspirations and an enumeration of the injustices that hamper his progress will come out of this conference. For it cannot be doubted that a gathering of men of the caliber of the members of the Durham group will have understood that there is pressing need for a frank statement on the subject of segregation.

NOV 7 - 1942

'New Charter for Relations'

The statement to be issued has been referred to as a "new charter for race relations in the South." That very designation bears out the thought that the question of segregation will be dealt with realistically. This assumption is strengthened by the fact that neither Northern Negroes nor Southern whites, however sympathetic, were in attendance: nor had they been put on notice that such a conference would be held.

The opening address at the meeting was made by Dean Gordon B. Hancoc¼ of Virginia Union University. He said that it was the intention of the group to make the wants of the Negro a matter of record, and added:

"We are hoping in this way to challenge the constructive cooperation of that element of the white South who express themselves as desirous of a new deal for the Negroes of the South."

Dean Hancock continued:

"In this historic meeting, whatever advance ste pwe may make in race relations will redound to the advantage of the South and the nation, no less than to the advancement of the Negro race.

"We have brought you a conference that is absolutely unfettered and unintimidated. There are no secret commitments, no secret understandings, no dotted lines, no secret financial understandings. May God help us on this historic occasion to acquit ourselves like men."

NOV 7 - 1942

Differences Among Negroes

It is common knowledge that Negro organizations in the North and the Northern Negro press have been striving to eliminate any type of segregation everywhere, but particularly in the South. Southern Negroes, who accepted the plan of all-Negro units, whether in the Army, at Tuskegee air field, or the hospital at Huachuca, have been called "Uncle Toms" and charged with not only accepting segregation but also with endorsing it.

Evidently Dr. Hancock had in mind possible adverse criticism when he said at the Durham meeting:

"The purpose of this conference is not secessionist. We of the South know full well that any attempt of the Southern Negro to secede from Negroes of other sections will be even more fatal and abortive than the attempt in 1860."

NOV 7 - 1942

At the head of the coordinating committee which wil complete a preamble and "Articles of Cooperation" is Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Department of Social Sciences, Fisk University, Nashville, and the other members are Dr. Benjamin Maya, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; James E. Jackson, secretary, Southern Youth Congress, Birmingham; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute Va., and Ernest Delpit, labor leader, New Orleans.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Southern Negro Bloc Organized

NOV 14 1942

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

Speculation as to the real purpose behind the recent meeting of 50 Southern Negroes at North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham N. C., to map plans for dealing with racial matters in that area, was rife this week as leaders in the South and in other sections of the country sought a clearer picture of what is in the offing.

The conferees described the effort as a move to draft a "new charter" for race relations in the South.

Very little was known about the group until an announcement was made last week that a meeting had been held. For sometime, however, there had been talk about the formation of an organization of "Elder Statesmen" which would be designed to take over the leadership of the Negro from such "radicals" as Walter White and A. Philip Randolph, and from such organizations as the N.A.A.C.P. and the March on Washington Movement.

It is also known that the sponsors of the meeting had gone about the task of working it up with the greatest secrecy, and also that the meeting was postponed several times when information about it leaked out, and it appeared that it was destined to meet stiff resistance from Negroes generally before it got started.

NOV 14 1942

Northern Negroes Barred From Talks

One representative of a national organization who asked that his name be withheld for the time being, said he had been asked to participate, but declined, stating that it is his opinion that the interest of the Negro in the South could not be divorced from that of Negroes elsewhere in the country, and unless the organization was planned for the nation, he could not see his way clear to take part.

It is significant that no whites or Northern Negroes were included among the conferees. This has given rise to the opinion in some circles that an attempt is being made to switch the leadership of the Negro back to the South, where, for years, Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee and after him, his successor, Dr. R. R. Moton, were considered the spokesmen for the American Negro.

Out of the smoke of the present situation emerges the figure of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, handpicked by Dr. Moton to succeed him, who it is said, is being groomed to take over the leadership of this new group, which if it could gain sufficient prestige, would represent the race.

It is hardly conceivable that any Southern bloc could ever hope to speak for the Negro in the North, East and West, said the informant, but it is quite likely that by hooking up with conservative and downright Negro-hating whites from whom ample funds could be obtained it would be able to wield tremendous influence in the South. This would in effect create a situation among Negroes exactly like that among the whites, which would see the colored people here divided against themselves. Up to now all Negroes, North and South, have followed the pattern of freedom and equality as represented by the progressive North. This new setup, according to reports, would side with the South, and those who desire to maintain the status quo in race relations, and leave it to the Negro up North to go his own way. Southerners, because they have less protection, hitherto, have been less active, the spokesman said, but they have co-operated and sympathized with the postiion of Northern newspapers and leaders in the struggles to advance the cause of Negroes throughout the country.

NOV 14 1942

Charge Negroes to Be Defeated After Axis

A number of New Yorkers were asked to comment on the conference, but none would speak for publication.

Walter White said he knew about the meeting but had not been invited to attend. In the absence of Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, Dr. Warren Banner was asked for a statement. He, too, declined to comment.

One New Yorker said it would be a calamity if Negroes became reactionary and attempted to sabotage the progress that has been and is being made not only by Negroes themselves but by white people like Wendell Willkie, Pearl Buck, Mrs. Roosevelt and many others.

"It looks like," he said, "Southern Negroes, like Southern whites, are going to try to establish the philosophy of jim-crowism, segregation and racial superiority as a national policy."

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Dean Gordon B. Hancock, director of the Conference in a statement on the purpose of the gathering said, ". . . Many things have been spoken for him (the Negro) and against him; but the Southern Negro is today speaking for himself.

"In this hour of national peril efforts are being made to defeat the Negro first and the Axis powers later. Already the dire threat to throw again the Negro question into politics is becoming more dangerous. This is a direct challenge to the Negroes of the South, who have most to gain if this threat is throttled and most to lose if it is fulfilled."

Continuing, Dr. Hancock said, "We are proposing to set forth in certain Articles of Cooperation," just what the Negro wants and is expecting of the postwar South and nation. Instead of letting the demagogues guess what we want we are proposing to make our wants and aspirations a matter of record, so clear that he who runs may read. We are hoping in this way to challenge the constructive cooperation of that element of white South who express themselves as desirous of a New Deal for Negroes of the South."

Deny Seceding From Other Negroes in Nation

Dr. Hancock denied that this is an attempt on the part of the Southern Negro to "secede" from Negroes of other regions. "That would be more fatal and abortive than the attempt in the 1860's," he said. "Our major objective is accession not secession. Nor is it isolationist. Science, religion and education have doomed isolation and isolationism forever. If the nations of the seven seas cannot be isolated how much less can the Negroes of the South be isolated. We know that the Negro question of the South is a part of the great question of the nation and the world," he added.

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Dr. Hancock emphasized that, "we know that before the question is settled anywhere it must be settled everywhere, but we also know that constitutional ailments may often be helped by local measures. This conference is not seditionist. We are not meeting clandestinely in bundist fashion; but rather as citizens of the South and the nation, and well within our constitutional rights and prerogatives. We, therefore, need not cringe and crawl, tremble or truckle or even tiptoe, as we deliberate on a possible way to relieve a pressure that is already becoming critical," he concluded.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACIAL TENSION GROWING

NOV 14 1942

Northern Leaders and White Southern Liberals Not Invited to Session

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12 — Growing racial tension in the South prompted fifty or more representative Negro leaders to convene at a special session at Durham, N. C., recently for the purpose of drafting a statement designed to improve race relations in this area.

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The meeting, held in comparative secrecy, resulted in the adoption of a policy to be known as the "Articles of Co-operation," intended to provide the basis for a workable living pattern between whites and Negroes in the South. It was learned this week that the Articles will soon be made public.

NORTH SKEPTICAL

Meantime, other Negro leaders, especially those in the North, are waiting for the epochal document. There are those who fear it may be misconstrued as a pattern for the entire country to follow, rather than for a particular section which lives under a dual system. The fears and skepticism of some leaders stem from the circumstances under which the Durham meeting was held. From all indications the conference met under a cloak of secrecy and only fragments of the decisions arrived at have been uncovered.

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There is a possibility that the anticipated "Southern Charter" will be potent enough to suggest remedies for the segregation evil which is prevalent throughout the South. If progress is made along this line alone, other Negro leaders who are awaiting the documents with tongues in their cheeks, are more than likely to be in a receptive mood.

SHOULD BE REALISTIC

Thinking leaders in the North are cautiously examining the fragments which have evoked from the meeting with the hope that the 'new order" statement will face all problems in the South realistically, and militantly challenge such subsidiaries of the dual system as segregation and mob violence.

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The personnel of the conference, composed of Negro leaders from 10 Southern States, indicates that the preparation of the statement will be both dignified and amicable. It is expected that it will treat among many things, inequalities in education and health, economic and political justice and better housing conditions.

At the head of the co-ordinating committee which will complete a preamble and "Articles of Co-operation," is Dr. Charles S. Johnson Department of Social Sciences Fisk university. Other members are Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse college; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta university; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State college; James E. Jackson, secretary, Southern Youth Congress; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee institute; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, and Ernest Delpit, New Orleans labor leader.

MATTER OF RECORD

Dean Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union university, speaking at the first session of the conference, said that it was the intention of the group to make the wants of the Negro a matter of record.

"We are hoping in this way to challenge the constructive co-operation of that element of the white South who express themselves as desirous of a new deal for the Negroes of the South," Dean Hancock stated.

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He inferred that there would be no retreat from certain stands taken by northern leaders with respect to equalities and rights.

"The purpose of this conference is not secessionist," Dean Hancock declared. "We of the South know full well that any attempt of the Southern Negro to secede from other Negroes of other sections wil be even more fatal and abortive than the attempt in 1860."

In Affendance At Southern Race Relations Conference

Date Dec 31, 1942
OCT 31 1942

DURHAM, N. C. — A complete list of those attending the Southern Conference on Race Relations held at the North Carolina College for Negroes here last week is as follows:

DR. CHAS. S. JOHNSON, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

DEAN R. O'HARA LANIER, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

DR. F. L. McCROREY, President, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

DR. L. F. PALMER, Executive Secretary, Virginia State Teachers Association, Newport News, Va.

O. M. PHARR, Principal, Unity High School, South Carolina.

REV. J. A. VALENTINE, D.D., Durham, N. C.

DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK, Department of Sociology, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

DEAN MOSES S. BELTON, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

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WILLIAM M. COOPER, Director of Extension Work, Hampton Institute, Va.

ASBURY HOWARD, representing Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO), Bessemer, Ala.

DR. JOHN M. GANDY, President-Emeritus, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

D. H. FOSTER, Treasurer-Business Manager and Acting President, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

PESIDENT J. B. WATSON, A. and M. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

CLARENCE A. LAWS, Executive Secretary, New Orleans Urban League, New Orleans, La.

DON A. DAVIS, Comptroller, Hampton Institute, Chairman Executive Committee, National Negro Business League, Hampton, Va.

REV. H. B. BUTLER, President, Baptist State Convention, Hartsville, S. C.

PROF. J. B. BLANTON, Principal, Voorhees N. and I. School, Denmark, S. C.

WILLIAM Y. BELL, Executive Secretary, Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Ga.

J. A. BACOATS, Vice President Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.

MRS. R. E. CLAY, Bristol, Tenn.

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON, Director, School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Staff Assistant, War Bonds and Stamps, Washington, D. C.

JAMES T. TAYLOR, Dean of Men, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.

DR. AND MRS. J. G. STUART, Columbia, S. C.

ROBERT A. SPICELY, Director Commercial Dietetics, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

C. C. SPAULDING, President, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C.

MRS. ANDREW W. SIMPKINS, Social Worker, Columbia, S. C.

DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD, President, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.

REV. J. ALVIN RUSSELL, D.D., President, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.

G. D. ROGERS, President, Central Life Insurance Company, Tampa, Fla.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, President, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

ROSCOE C. MITCHELL, Associated Negro Press Representative, Richmond, Va.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, State Agent, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

DR. BENJ. E. MAYS, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES G. MARTIN, JR., Business Agent and Financial Secretary, Carpenters' Local No. 544, Baltimore, Md.

DR. HORACE MANN BOND, President, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.

THEODORE MALLORY, Secretary-Treasurer, United Transport Service Employees of America. Member International Executive Board, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. AND MRS. D. K. JENKINS, Columbia, S. C.

DR. LUTHER P. JACKSON, Prof. of History, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

EDGAR P. HOLT, Vice President, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Ala.

WALTER J. HUGHES, M.D., State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES E. JACKSON, Executive Secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Ala.

J. W. HOLLY, President, Georgia Normal College, Albany, Ga.

K. W. GREEN, Dean, State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.

ERNEST DELPIT, President and Business Manager, Carpenters' Local, New Orleans, La.

G. HAMILTON FRANCIS, M.D., Speaker House of Delegates, National Medical Association, Norfolk, Va.

REV. JOHN E. CULMER, Rector, Episcopal Church, Miami, Fla.

DR. ROBERT P. DANIEL, President, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

A. B. COOKE, Business Agent, Local No. 815, Carpenters, Columbia, S. C.

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DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, President, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

D. G. GARLAND, Representative, American Federation of Labor, Winston-Salem, N. C.

MAJ. W. M. WHITEHEAD, Principal School for the Handicapped, Newport News, Va.

D. W. BYRD, M.D., Chairman, Health Commission, National Medical Association, Norfolk, Va.

C. H. BYNUM, Field Secretary, Commissionn on Interracial Cooperation, Dallas Texas.

DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN, President, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

P. B. YOUNG, Editor-Publisher, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

EDWARD MASON, representing Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, Houston, Texas.

REPRESENTED BY LETTER

C. A. SCOTT, Publisher, Atlanta World, and Scott Chain of Weekly Newspapers, Atlanta, Ga.

CARTER WESLEY, Editor-Publishers, The Informer, Dallas Express and New Orleans Sentinel, Houston, Texas.

MRS. ZELLAR R. BOOTHE, Oklahoma City, Okla.

DEAN V. E. DANIEL, Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.

CLAUDE A. BARNETT, Director, Associated Negro Press, Chicago, Ill.

Others who sent Telegrams endorsing the Conference were:

DR. J. R. E. LEE, President, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

ATTY. J. LEONARD LEWIS, Jacksonville, Fla.

ATTY. J. R. BOOKER, Little Rock, Ark.

MRS. ORA BROWN STOKES, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT H. L. TRIGG, Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.

PRESIDENT DAVID D. JONES, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

MRS. H. L. McCROREY, Charlotte, N. C.

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DR. W. A. FOUNTAIN, President, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.

BISHOP B. J. KING, Atlanta, Ga.

PRESIDENT JAS. BRAWLEY, Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

PRESIDENT W. J. HALE, Tennessee A. and I. College, Nashville, Tenn.

DR. MARY BRANCH, President, Tillotston College,, Austin, Texas.

DR. L. H. BELL, Mississippi State College, Alcorn, Miss.

WILEY HALL, Executive Secretary Urban League, Richmond, Va.

DR. J. M. ELLISON, President, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

M. F. WHITAKER, President, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.

57a-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Plan New Program Of Race Relations In Sout

OCT 27 1942

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DURHAM, N. C.—Typical of the discussion group which participated in the Southern Conference on Race Relations held here last week at N. C. State College was this health and social welfare committee. The conference laid plans for a new program of racial relations in the South. Pictured, l to r, are: Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. G. Stuart, Columbia, S C.; Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, chairman; Dr. D. W. Byrd, Norfolk, vice chairman; and Mrs. Andrew W. Simpkins, Columbia, S. C. (Photo C

ily World
Atlanta, Ga.

A New Charter of Race Relations For The South

NOV 5 - 1942

NOV 5 - 1942

(From The Jackson (Miss.) Advocate)

Last week. representative Negroes from 10 Southerns States States, met in a conference at the North Carolina College for Negroes, in Durham, N. C., and set in motion the machinery for drafting a New Charter for Race Relations in the South. Members of the Coordinating Committee of the conference, called by a sponsoring committee, with J. B. Young, Editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, as Chairman, which immediately became a permanent conference, with Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Richmond, Va., as Director, and Dr. Luther P. Jackson, of Petersburg, Va., Secretary-Treasurer, included Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Benjiman Mays, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Prof. William Cooper, Hampton Institute, Va.; James E. Jackson, Secretary Southern Youth Congress, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Ernest Delpit, Labor Leader, New Orleans, La.; and a number of others prominent in the fields of Education, Religion, Business, Organized Labor, Social Welfare and Health, and interracial work.

The Coordinating Committee being scheduled to meet at an early date, in Atlanta, Ga., to complete a preamble and draft a statement to be issued by the Conference.

In a digest prepared by Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, based upon previously submitted questionnaires, which developed topics of discussion which include Civil and Political Rights, Education, Industry, Employment in Service Occupations, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Health, Dr. Johnson explained that it represented a constructive summary of the considered opinion of a group of representative Southern Negroes, regarding Negro status during the war, and the period immediately following the war; that, "It is not an appeal for tolerance, or a demand for rights, or even a statement of racial aspirations". "It is an attempt to formulate a rational basis for bi-racial living in the south in the framework of changing world concepts of human relation, and with realistic regard for the social and racial traditions of the region."

Significantly, in the conference to draft a "New Charter for Race Relations in the South", there appears, however reluctantly made, the final breach between responsible Northern and Southern Negro Leaders. That such a step seemed necessary has long been a matter of discussion among the rank and file of intellegent Southern Negroes. Indeed there is widespread opinion, among this group, that much of the feeling towards the Negro in the South, now so much in evidence, seems due, in a large measure, to the expressed opinions, and demands of Northern Negro Leaders, made without giving realistic consideration to the social and racial traditions of the region. That such a break has come, will be everywhere applauded by this group.

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Happily for the status of the Southern Negro during the war, and the period immediately following the war, there appears upon the conference roster, the names of Southern Negro Leaders, already of National prominence, whose opinions will be recognized and regarded in the councils of the leaders of the South, and of the Nation.

With the pattern of the Philosophy of Race Relations of the great Negro Educator, Booker T. Washington, before them, the members of the Coordinating Committee should find it relatively easy to complete a preamble and draft a New Charter for Race Relations in the South, that should receive at once the approval of the right thinking white people of the South, of Southern Negroes; allay the growing southern interracial hypertension, and establish for all times, the leadership of Southern Negroes, by Southern Negro Leaders.

Durham, N. C. Sun
December 15, 1942

Race Issues Discussed By Negro Group

Committee Calls For Elimination Of Segregation

A committee of Southern Negroes today proposed in a report made for the Southern Race Relations Conference that poll taxes, white—only party primary elections, "Jim Crow" segregation laws and other barriers between white and Negro races be abolished.

The committee's statement grew out of a conference of Negro leaders of 10 Southern States, convened in Durham this Fall.

The committee of 10, including educators, a Negro labor leader and its chairman, P. B. Young, president of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, suggested its program as a solution for race issues "which are acute and threaten to become more serious" as a result of war conditions.

Chief points advanced called for abolition of the poll tax and white primaries; recognition of the Negro's right to serve on juries and to obtain equal accommodation with whites on trains and other public carriers, and to have equal educational facilities and opportunities in professional work.

It also called for strict enforcement of anti-lynching laws, and urged the employment of Negro police in Southern cities on the ground that Negroes would be more cooperative with peace officers of their own race. Advancement of Negroes in the armed services on the basis of ability; and solution of such wartime problems as travel accommodations and recreation areas were also urged.

The report denied reports of Negro clubs formed to make white women do their own housework, and said domestic servants could not be blamed for leaving their jobs to take better-paying jobs in war industries. Negroes in industry, it said, should be admitted into labor unions in full affiliation with whites, rather than be segregated into their own organizations.

Other members of the committee, are Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley (Ga) State College; James E. Jackson,

Southern Conference on Race Relations

Nashville, Tenn Banner
March 27, 1942

Dr. Freeman Urges Greater Cooperation Among Races

By EDWIN HUDDLESTON

"Back when I was a lad and we had an old-fashioned log-rolling, one never thought it was strange or unusual when Anglo-Saxon, German, Swede and Negro were pitted against one another across a big timber that must be moved," Dr. John D. Freeman, executive secretary and treasurer of the executive board, Tennessee Baptist Convention, declared yesterday in an address before the Interracial Commission, of which he is state chairman, meeting in annual session at the A&I State College.

Dr. Freeman's discussion followed a brief address by Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the A&I College and chairman of the Tennessee Negro Division, Interracial League, in which he extended greetings to the group on behalf of the league.

"In the midst of what should be a day of complete harmony and brotherly love among the citizens of our nation," Dr. Freeman said, "we find agitators of every breed, seeking to stir up troubles and strife, to weaken the hands from which the tools of war must be turned, and to create a social and political situation which they can turn to their own diabolical ends, even at the cost of victory and future well being . . . America may be a 'melting pot of the nations,' but if it is, the pot is boiling wildly and there is being pushed over its rim a strange sort of social spume."

Dr. Freeman, who presided at the meeting, continued in part: "Following the tragic 40 years of wilderness wanderings, Moses called the Israelites together and delivered to them one of the most challenging addresses of which we have a record . . . the gist: 'Ye have dwelt long enough in this mount; turn ye and take your journey' . . . Inaction was beginning to breed weakness, and so the Lord demanded through him that they move forward to new conquests."

Dr. Freeman told the group of Tennessee Negro leaders and seven white Southerners interested in racial cooperation that: "We are here today to study reports of things that have been done during the past year and to make plans for things that should be done . . . Some misunderstandings have been removed; but have not more serious ones arisen to take their place? . . . A small portion of the population of our state has been made conscious of responsibility for the welfare of the whole—but has not the big part of society become more set in their prejudices, more difficult to reach, more determined to have their own selfish ways?

"Let us bear in mind that the end of one movement or dispensation must be the beginning of another. Whether the new one is good or bad will be determined by those who take the leadership. Every victory is partially lost if the victor allows himself . . . to forget that it should be a stepping stone to larger effort, to more ambitious undertakings. 'No man having put his hand to the plow and turning back is fit for the kingdom of heaven,' was the Savior's way of stating a great spiritual truth."

Pointing out the fallacy of wistful retrospection and complacency at a time so critical, Freeman said, "It is ours today to profit by the experiences of the past few months and out of them to draw conclusions that will make more dynamic the work which is waiting to be done . . . The Interracial Commission has not done all it might have done. But we have done some things that are worthwhile. We have gone forward far enough to realize the needs to be met and to have pretty definite ideas as to meeting those needs. . . ."

Some things which can be provided by a movement such as the Interracial Commission, Freeman specified, are: "Closer fellowship between the various social groups" which would help to "remove misunderstandings and destroy the antipathies which are inherent in human nature"; the turning of the "spotlight of truth upon the anti-social groups which are in the field for no other purpose on earth than to make capital out of weakness, prejudices and foibles of their fellowmen; and the planning of a program of activities which will help the various social groups "to forget themselves in the common labors from which all will draw dividends. . . ."

"As long as the operator of a honkytonk can earn ten times as much from his nefarious business as a yard man or a cook or a ditch digger in the sanitary department can earn from honest constructive labor, we have our task. As long as the owner and operator of a fleet of slot machines, or a gambling joint or a rackets business can earn 100 times as much as a public school teacher can earn, we have set before us a task which should challenge every noble impulse within our souls . . ."

"Yesterday is gone forever . . . While we may rejoice in what it has brought us . . . We will make a grave mistake if we let this occasion go by without casting the eyes of our souls upon the fields of opportunity, and make things move immediately in the direction of that goal which good men and women know can be reached," he concluded.

Also addressing the group yesterday were: Mrs. Jessie Ames of Atlanta, Ga., director of field activities for the Interracial Commission, and R. P. Neblett, Jr., of Jackson, Miss., field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

The Mississippi Legislature, Neblett said, has set aside $110,000 for a school for delinquent Negro youths at Oakley Farms, a tract of 2,700 acres in Hines County, Mississippi.

The meeting adjourned after a brief business session in the afternoon.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MIXED BIBLE SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH

(5-7a)

JUN 13 1942

JUN 13 1942

Bible School closed May 1 in the tabernacle of the Church of God, Cleveland, Tenn. This school opened April 5th with 43 students enrolled, nine of them race students.

If every man and woman of the race could have been here and felt the sacredness of the true fellowship that was extended to us from our white classmates, I am sure you would have said within yourselves that truly God's word is true. Did we at any time feel inferior to the others? No. Did we come in contact with race prejudice, discrimination or segregation. We all sat under the same teachers and occupied the same class rooms together. Our problems were theirs and theirs were ours.

The last week of the school we were extended many courtesies by different white residents of Cleveland. There was one instance that stands out very vividly in my mind. The Lord's Supper that was rendered on Wednesday night just before the school closed on Friday. All the colored students took part in this sacred service, along with the other students and no difference was made whatever. When time came for the feet washing, which is a teaching of our church, we all fell in line with the others.

I wished it was possible for me to tell [illegible] world the freedom of religious worship that our race is allowed to enjoy in the Church of God whose General Overseer is Bishop A. J. Tomlinson.

While there were only nine race students enrolled this year we are hoping that next year the number will be greatly increased. It is our desire that our race will wake up and look around them, and see the salvation of the Lord before it is too late.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 22, 1942

TO WIN THE WAR

Our world is at war—our country is at war—our home city is at war—every Chattanoogan is at war. Our homes, our liberty, our loved ones are all involved. Day by day the conflict reaches into more homes and day by day our obligations increase. If life is to be worth living, this war must be won. If it is lost we will all be slaves under heartless task-masters.

If these facts are true, and they are, then this is the time for preserving all the good-will between races and between employers and employes, between citizens of every kind and condition that has ever prevailed in Chattanooga. Indeed, these times call for more than that. They call for extra co-operation, for self-control, for kindness and consideration from every American citizen to every other American citizen.

The Chattanooga Interracial Committee has appealed to all the people to manifest fairness and consideration toward each other in this crisis. Let there be an avoidance of clashes that would please the enemy. Let us stand together and avoid the fate of France, divided within and unable to resist the enemy without. Particularly does the Interracial Committee call on all law enforcement officers, all public utilities, on every decent citizen to co-operate in maintaining peace and good-will among our people at this time.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Huel Crockett Saved Girls From River

OCT 24 1942

Alexandria Church Gives Youngster A $25 War Bond

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — Young Huel Crockett, Jr., local white boy scout, who rescued Evelyn Eskridge and Thelma Tinsley from drowning in the Potomac River, was honored on October 12 by the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Following the close of revival services the rescue hero, who was accompanied by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Huel Crockett, Sr., was presented a $25 War Bond.

The Crocketts came to Alexandria from Florida. Young Huel went to the rescue of the girls and carried the two to safety. A third girl, Kate May Tinsley, he was unable to save despite attempts.

OCT 2 - 1942

PASTOR SPEAKS

The audtorium was filled to its capacity by worshippers in the service. The pastor delivered a short address on "The Motives Which Prompt True Christian Character."

Rev. Mr. Reid said in part: "That his church was motivated to honor the young boy because he demonstrated Christ in going to the rescue of three drowning young ladies, who were older and larger than he.

"This, in itself, proved that Christianity is alive and not dead. Anything that causes us to forget race, creed and color and then move on into the very jaws of death to help and save, certainly does demonstrate the Christ-like virtue—this is heroic character," he concluded.

OCT 24 1942

GIRLS THERE

The bond was presented to Huel by Mrs. Blue, who brought this matter to the attention of the pastor and church. Misses Eskridge and Tinsley were also present, with their parents, and expressed their thanks and appreciation to Master Huel and to his mother and father.

Ebenezer Church is one of the largest churches in the state. Recently the church burned its mortgage and stands today completely out of debt with all current bills paid in full.

57b-1942

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ala. Interracialists Join Pay Parity Fight

FEB 28 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP)—Resolutions calling for a campaign for pay parity among colored and white teachers and job training for colored youth were adopted on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Alabama Inter-racial Committee.

The heads of Alabama's 5 colored colleges, the assistant State superintendent of education and the regional director of the CIO were among those present. Sharp discussions ensued on vocational training for colored youth and an allegation by the CIO leader that more colored than whites are rejected by the army because of social diseases.

ALABAMA

Negro Peoples Role in War Stressed in Southern Charter

Dec. 21 1942
NEW YORK N.Y.

"DAILY WORKER"
DEC 21 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 20.—The Southern "charter of race relations" issued this week by the Southern Conference on Race Relations provides the basis for the broadest unity of the Negro people behind the war effort, declared Dr. James E. Jackson, Educational Director of the Southern Negro Youth Congress and Birmingham member of the eight-man editorial committee which drafted the charter.

"The document is also the basis for cooperation between the Negro people and all win-the-war forces, North and South," said Dr. Jackson. "It reflects the new democratic awakening that is taking place among all classes and sections of the Negro people of the South in this just war against Axis slavery."

The charter was projected at a conference of Southern Negro leaders called in Durham, N. C., on Oct. 20, by Dean Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University and P. B. Young, publisher of the **Norfolk Journal and Guide.** It was put in final form by a committee headed by Mr. Young and including Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president Atlanta University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president Fort Valley College, Georgia; Dr. James E. Jackson, educational director, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, and Ernest Delpit, American Federation of Labor, New Orleans.

"Our nation is engaged in a world-wide struggle, the success of which, both in arms and ideals, is paramount and demands our first loyalty," the Charter states, stressing that the working out of international improvement in race relations is essential to the full contribution of the Negro in the war effort. Pointing to the fact that one-third of the South's population is Negro, the Charter deplores the fact that the pattern of race relations in the South is "invariably and universally associated with racial discriminations." And although "fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society" the Charter says, the Negro leaders regard it as both timely and correct "to address themselves to current problems of racial discrimination, as a means of advancing a program aimed at sound improvement of race relations with the democratic framework."

"We have the courage and faith to believe that it is possible to evolve in the South a way of life consistent with the principles for which we as a nation are fighting through the world, that will free us all, white and Negro alike, from want and from throttling fears.

Dec. 21, 1942

The Charter groups its specific proposals under four general subheadings: First, political and civil rights, it calls for the abolition of the poll tax and white primary, and for **"the abolition of all forms of discriminatory practices, evasions of the law and intimidations of citizens seeking to exercise their right of franchise."** It attacks police brutality, demands that it be ended, and suggests the employment of Negro police. Federal anti-lynching legislation is urged.

Under this heading, the Charter also urges the appointment of Negro to rationing, wage and rent control boards. Second, industry and labor, continued opposition to the employment of Negroes in certain war industries. Springs among other things from the "efforts of enemy propaganda designed to immobilize a large number of potentially productive workers in the American war effort."

New York N.Y.

The Charter expresses full support for the principles enunciated by the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, and voices the conviction that "the South's economic and cultural development can be accelerated by increasing the purchasing power and skills of Negro workers." Third, agriculture, because Negroes are a large part of the sharecropper and tenant group, special attention is directed towards a program to improve the status of this group and to provide adequate federal assistance so that it can enter fully into the agricultural production program. It calls for the appointment of qualified Negroes to governmental planning and policy making bodies concerned with the common farmer, and the membership of Negro farmers in general farmers' organizations and cooperatives.

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Fourth, military service. "We welcome the obligations of every citizen to share in the military defense of the nation and seek along with the privilege of offering our lives the opportunity of other citizens of full participation in all branches of military service, and of advancemen in responsibility and rank according to ability."

Fifth, social welfare and health. Under the heading the Charter brings forward a well thought out program for hospitalization and medical treatment of Negroes with greater opportunities for Negro physicians to serve their people.

576-1942

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
September 13, 1942

Race Issue Loses Appeal in South

ATLANTA.—(AP)—Dr. Howard W. Odum, president of the commission on interracial co-operation, said yesterday he believed the result of the gubernatorial primary in Georgia and the recent senatorial campaign in South Carolina "shows clearly that the race issue no longer has its old-time political appeal."

In a statement issued through the commission office here, Dr. Odum, who is director of the institute for research in social science at the University of North Carolina, asserted the elections "will contribute definitely to the unity and welfare of the (southern) region."

Gov. Eugene Talmadge campaigned in Georgia for renomination with a contention that "white supremacy" was endangered by "outside influences," and much the same issue was raised in South Carolina by Eugene Blease, running for the United States senate.

The opponents of both held that the contention of race was not a real issue. They appealed to voters to reject attempts to further discussion of racial issues.

Attorney General Ellis Arnall defeated Talmadge on the basis of unofficial returns from a Wednesday primary. Last fortnight Senator Burnet R. Maybank defeated Blease in a South Carolina primary.

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Opponents Refuted Claim

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Dr. Odum's statement:

"The outcome of the gubernatorial contest in Georgia last Wednesday shows clearly that the race issue no longer has its old-time political appeal. Relied upon by the governor as his chief asset in a hard fight for re-election, this issue was repudiated by an overwhelming vote for the opponent who had denounced its injection into the campaign as insincere and dangerous.

"The result of the recent senatorial race in South Carolina bears testimony to the same effect. Politicians may well take notice and hereafter pitch their appeals on a higher plane.

"These results and the trend they indicate will greatly encourage the constructive leadership of both races in the South and will contribute definitely to the unity and welfare of the region. The Negro may reasonably expect increasing sympathy and co-operation as the great heart of the South follows its judgment in a continued program of unity and progress."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 13, 1942

ODUM BRANDS RACE ISSUE AS POLITICAL DODO

Renowned Educator Cites Results in Recent Campaigns

By the Associated Press

Dr. Howard W. Odum, president of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, said Saturday he believed the result of the guberna-

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Without better human beings and human relations nothing of democracy may hope to succeed."

DEC 8 1942

* * *

Lecturing last week at the Winston-Salem Teachers College (for Negroes) and then at the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, we had a vivid impression of something topnotch in Negroes and something equally topnotch in friendly and productive relations with white people. And we were sure again that even though these things are not of themselves enough to solve our Southern race problem they must be two of the bases of solution. To this and all the rest of our problems after the war we Americans are going to have to make some new approaches. All of us who are asking and needing things are going to have to consider the importance of accompanying our demands with a constant more of human excellence in ourselves. And all of us who disagree on things are going to have to consider the likelihood of losing even what we have if we can't be friends with fellow creatures, including even the ones with whom we disagree.

DEC 8 1942

For a constantly improving excellence in human being—in character, discipline, intelligence, sensibility, taste and social-mind—and for a continually maintained excellence in human relationships with white neighbors—we salute these two great North Carolina educational institutions and their finely achieving presiding officers, President F. L. Atkins, of Winston-Salem, and President J. E. Shepard, of Durham.

* * *

A letter we prize comes from William Pickens, the distinguished national Negro leader who is so consistently and usefully putting his country first in this crisis. A onetime officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he is now chief of the Interracial Section of the United States Treasury Department's National Organizations Division. "We Americans, of all races and classes," he writes in approval of this column's stand, "have too much to fight for now, shoulder to shoulder, to waste time and energy contending against each other. We must win this war, against the enemy abroad and the traitor at home."

DEC 8 * 1942

"We believe," says famed liberal Editor Virginius Dabney, of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, "that the effort on the part of the North and the West to decide who shall vote in eight Southern states is bound to create so much resentment in those states that the first impulse of the Southerners affected will be to find new ways of keeping the (Negro) vote down." And thus do the reformers defeat their own ends, as is nearly always the case when people try to make the South over from outside. Editor Dabney, like this column, knows that the poll tax is a vicious and thoroughly undemocratic thing and ought to be abolished by the states in favor of an educational qualification. But he knows that this is a different matter from the proposed federal interference.

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On a post-midnight bus from Greensboro, N. C., to Raleigh the other night, with fellow creatures and the luggages thereof crowding us like the Crimson Tide, we passed some of the darkened time trying to think of the most peaceful lines of verse in our memory-box. Accepting movement as inevitable in times like these, we decided upon:

"But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound or foam . . ."

* * *

Writing to say how much he agrees with this column on matters affecting the nation and the South, Atty. W. R. Withers, of Greensboro, Ala., suggests one benefit of the coffee rationing. "The coffee shortage will most probably have the happy effect of eliminating the spilling of coffee into saucers by hurried waiters. For this, praise Allah!"

DEC 8 * 1942

To re[illegible] Mr. Byrnes, of South Carolina, on the Supreme Court, Editor H. Powell Chapman, of The Roanoke Times, thinks another Southerner should be appointed. Editor Chapman is for famed Judge John J. Parker, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in North Carolina, who is a Republican. He thinks this would make for both political and sectional balance on the court. The pity is that there should need to be sectional balance, but there is such a need. It gets nowhere in nationalism to overlook the special circumstances which make the South a region.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY ANNOUNCED

February 14th Chosen by Federal Council of Churches, Says Dr. Haynes

New York, N. Y.—(Special)—The twenty-first annual observance of Race Relations Sunday, marking Brotherhood Month comes on February 14, 1943. Initiated in 1922 by the Department of Race Relations of The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, this observance is now a regular appointment on the calendars of twelve denominations reaching thousands of churches throughout the country. It has been found a most effective educational method for emphasis on Christian race relations fellowship across racial lines; for the re-awakening of the Christian Conscience to the question of justice to racial minority groups in the various walks of American life; and for the promotion of year-round interracial projects in churches and community organizations.

In many places the theme of Race Relations Sunday is extended over the entire month with various types of interracial projects: public forums, social gatherings, ministerial get-togethers for institutes and cooperative planning; art exhibits, young people's and women's meetings; special editorials and articles in periodicals; specially arranged radio programs, etc. In past years the mayors of several cities and the governors of some states have proclaimed the period officially.

For this reason the Federal Council of Churches issues a message to the churches on Christianity and Race; and from its Department of Race Relations are circulated vast quantities of special literature for various departments of the church and for community speakers. This year the literature has added significance because of its emphasis on the need of greater practice by Christians of the ideals of democracy as they pertain to all races. The theme, "Interracial Brotherhood Through Christian Unity" is given new emphasis in program suggestions for the church school, for women's and young people's groups.

The general Worship Service includes appropriate prayers and litanies for the occasion. Upto-date information for speakers shows the American scene effecting American Indians, Negroes, Orientals and Mexicans in the United States, with groups. Authors of this material a prepared bibliography for study include Dr. Morgan P. Noyes of Montclair, N. J. who wrote the Worship Service; Mrs. Jeanette Perkins Brown, New York, Mrs. Stoddard Lane of DesMoines, and Miss Hulda Niebuhr of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York—all experts on children's programs; a committee from the United Christian Youth Movement with the assistance of David Dellinger, Newark, wrote the Young People's Service; the Women's Service was written by Miss Thelma Stevens, an executive secretary in the Women's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church. The data on racial minorities were compiled by such experts as Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, New York Public Library, facts about Negroes; Lawrence E. Lindley of Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia, facts about Indians; compilation of facts on Orientals and Mexicans has been made by the Department of Race Relations.

The literature is at a nominal price: $.06 a complete packet, $4.00 a hundred; any individual program $1.00 per hundred. An attractive poster is also in circulation for $.75 a hundred.

Place orders now with the Department of Race Relations, Dr. George E. Haynes Executive Secretary, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City to ensure prompt delivery before the Christmas rush. Remittances should accompany all orders, if possible.

Southern Leaders Wiser Than Absentee Leaders

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

DEC 16 1942

Negro leaders of the newly formed Southern Race Relations Committee have put themselves on record as "fundamentally opposed to the principle and practise of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether in races or classes or creeds."

"However," they add, "we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may co-operate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

In short, these Negro leaders propose to devote themselves to a program that seeks betterment in immediate and explicit ways. In the political, economic, educational and health and welfare fields, the Negro has suffered from injustices in most of the South. And every fair-minded white person should be willing to join with him in working toward the alleviation of those injustices. No instinct except that of a bully can find satisfaction in grinding the faces of a helpless minority.

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In approaching the whole question, the issue, for example, of whether or not the lawless element among Negroes cannot be better controlled by Negro policemen offers an opportunity for experiment and progress. The demand for the breakdown of segregation, on the other hand, offers today nothing except hardening on one side and bitterness on the other. The Southern Negro leaders can see this. But some of the absentee leadership, forensic and journalistic, of Southern Negroes cannot see it and, speaking for a small minority of American Negroes, argues that the best way to improve race relations is to fan prejudice on one side and resentment on the other.

It will be objected by some people, of course, that even the Southern leaders, by their own avowal, seek the end of segregation as an ultimate social aim. For all practical purposes, that objection simply sets up a bogey. For one thing, a fair deal for the Negro is far more likely to stir in him a strong pride in his own race and its achievement than a restless envy of anybody else.

57b-19-12

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Social Teachings Of Christ Must Be Practiced By Whites On Colored, Speaker States

MAR 21 1942

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS) The Florida Commission on Interracial Cooperation, once defunct, is now revived. The revival came Wednesday of this week at a meeting held in the Snyder Memorial Methodist church at Monroe and Laura streets, with a large number of members of both races in attendance.

MAR 21 1942

The meeting was highlighted by the electrifying and highly edifying address delivered by Mrs. Ames, general secretary of the Southern Interracial Commission of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Ames in her message outlined the functions of the commission, and expressed her displeasure of the many evils perpetrated upon a minority race of people in this country.

She made attack upon attack upon lynching, discrimination, disfranchisement, segregation, jim-crow, and other forms of evils forced on Negroes in this country and told the audience that the lasting peace in this war-torn world would come only with the coming into the souls of men and women of all aces he social teachings of Jesus Christ. It was a message filled with fact and was of great inspiration to all.

Presiding at the confab, which brought back into being the State Commission, was Bishop Frank A. Juhan of the Episcopal Church, and speaking in addition to Mrs. Ames were Dr. John E. Ford, pastor of the Bethel Baptist church here; Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida A. and M. College Tallahassee; the Rev. Mr. A.C.L. Arbouin, pastor of the Central Baptist church, and others. All spoke of the great good the organization had done, and sanctioned its revival. Another speaker, who advocated fairer treatment of the race, and pledged his whole support to the commission program was the fair-minded Judge George Couper Gibbs, former Circuit Court Judge of this district, and former Attorney-General of the state. Judge Gibbs made mention of the teacher equalization fight, gave his endorsement of same, and stated in no uncertain terms that he was in favor of the present fight for equal pay for Negro teachers in this state. He told the body that all the Negro wanted was equality of opportunity and that is what he deserves.

Acting officers are Bishop Juhan, state chairman; Dr. Lee, vice-state chairman; Mrs. Henry Havens, secretary, and Judge Gibbs, treasurer. Temporary by-laws were distributed for study, a committee appointed to make recommendations to be submitted at the next meeting on next Wednesday at 2:00 o'clock, probably in the same place; afterwhich adjournment came.

Some of the most prominent leaders of both races from various sections of the state attended the confab.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
March 11, 1942

Inter-racial Meet Called

Florida Commission Will Be Reorganized Soon.

The Florida Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation will be reorganized at a meeting called for 2 P. M. next Wednesday in the Snyder Memorial Methodist Church.

Announcement of the meeting was made yesterday by Mrs. Henry Havens, secretary, who said the Rt. Rev. Frank A. Juhan, D. D., bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Florida, will continue as chairman of the commission.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, general field secretary of the Southern Commission, will come here to assist in the reorganization.

Both white and negro residents from all parts of the State will attend, Mrs. Havens said.

The purpose of the group is to educate the public to an awareness of conditions which result in injustice to many citizens, with special emphasis on education, health, economic opportunity, law enforcement and social security, and also to plan and execute a program of local activities throughout the State directed to the improvement of these conditions.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
March 19, 1942

Inter-Racial Group Plans To Carry On

Florida Commission Will Complete Reorganization Later in Spring.

Decision to carry on an active program of education was reached at a reorganization meeting of the Florida Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation yesterday afternoon in the Snyder Memorial Methodist Church.

The commission, which has been inactive for several months, will complete its reorganization and then hold another meeting here later in the Spring to decide upon the program.

The Rt. Rev. Frank A. Juhan, D.D., bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Florida, will continue as acting chairman and Mrs. Henry Havens will remain as acting secretary.

Bishop Juhan was instructed to appoint a new executive committee which will be done within the next few weeks, and a meeting of the committee was scheduled for 2 P. M. next Wednesday in the bishop's office.

Men and women from many parts of the State came here for the meeting yesterday and all agreed that the war has emphasized the need for closer understanding among the different races. There must be found a common meeting ground with the minority groups in America so the Nation can work for a just and honorable peace, it was decided.

The purpose of the commission is "to create attitudes of justice and equality and fair play for all people without regard to race or religion and to interpret for the public the conditions in a community which defeat justice and equality for any one group."

Speakers at the meeting yesterday included Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Atlanta, general field secretary of the Southern Inter-racial Commission, and Judge George Couper Gibbs.

Mrs. Warren Zeuch of Vero Beach, a leader in the movement in Florida, also came here to attend the meeting. Mrs. Zeuch will speak before a group at the weekly Lenten institute in the Church of the Good Shepherd tomorrow night.

Tallahassee Democrat
Apr 1942

Leon Inter-Racial Meeting Scheduled At 8 Here Tonight

The regular quarterly meeting of the Leon County Council for Inter-racial cooperation will be held tonight at 8 at the Episcopal parish house on North Calhoun street.

The inter-racial council was organized several months ago for the purpose of seeking to improve conditions of health, education, and economic opportunity among the under-privileged groups in this area. Membership in the council is open to all interested organizations and individuals in Leon county.

The present officers of the Inter-racial council are: Rabbi David Max Eichhorn, president; the Rev Pierce S Ellis, vice president; Mrs Coyle E Moore, secretary; Mrs Paul F Finner, treasurer; and the following members of the executive committee: Joe L Ballenger, Miss Ruby Diamond, Dr L J Graves, Walter T Moore, jr, and D E Williams.

An advisory committee of the Tallahassee Civic league has participated in the deliberations of the executive committee. This committee consists of Dr L H B Foote, Gilbert Porter, and William Morris.

At the meeting tonight the executive committee will report to the membership on the progress of inter-racial work in Leon county. A number of delegates who attended a recent Jacksonville meeting of the Florida Inter-racial commission will present their reports. The Florida commission is headed by Bishop Frank A Juhan of Jacksonville.

President Eichhorn said today that all persons interested in inter-racial work are urged to take part in tonight's meeting.

EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY IS MEET THEME

AUSTIN.--A bi-racial committee, consisting of approximately 100 members, white and black, is meeting this week in the Senate Chamber at Austin to go over the report of the sub-committee on a Survey of Educational Facilities and Opportunities in Ten Counties of the State. This bi-racial committee, headed by Drs Woods, Rainey and Walton, and which is composed of the leaders in education of both races, will draw up a program to present to the Legislature as the first step toward equalizing education in the state.

The meeting is being held Wednesday, December 16, and a large attendance is expected. Considerable interest has been aroused in the various local communities through the work of the groups visiting the schools and checking to gather information which was sought by the sub-committee from the ten counties.

Also considerable interest attaches to this movement, because it seems to spring from the positive interest and desire of the whites to do something about the situation. The movement started when a committee of Negroes, consisting of J. J. Rhoads, A. Maceo Smith, Rev. Maynard Jackson, C. H. Bynum, Dr. R. T. Hamilton and Carter Wesley paid a visit to Dr. Rainey to discuss ways and means of getting something done about equalizing educational facilities. Once the white leaders were touched, they took charge of the movement and have had the initiative since. Some Negroes are still skeptical and think that the white leaders are trying to keep from giving any substantial relief from the discrimination. But most of the leaders and those on the inside believe that this is a sincere effort to adjust peaceably and amicably the facilities for Negroes, with a view to bringing them up to those of whites. The issue will be settled by what is done this week, and by what is done before the Legislature, which meets early in January.

Atlanta Ga Journal
December 15, 1942

NEGRO LEADERS

ISSUE REPORT ON RACE RELATIONS

Afro-American Seen As 'Symbol of Every Minority in America'

By the Associated Press

In a report on race relation problems a committee of Southern Negroes asserted "the effect of the war has been to make the Negro, in a sense, the symbol and protagonist of every other minority in America and in the world at large.

"Local issues in the South, while admittedly holding many practical difficulties, must be met wisely and courageously if this nation is to become a significant political entity in a new international world," the committee declared.

The committee's report followed a conference last fall in Durham, N. C., of Negro leaders from 10 Southern states, and was released Monday by Committee Chairman P. B. Young, president of the Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide.

Basis for Co-operation

A broad basis for interracial cooperation in the South was proposed by the committee.

"We regard it as unfortunate," the committee said, "that the simple efforts to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life."

Under the heading "Political and Civil Rights," the committee, speaking for the newly founded Southern Race Relations Conference, declared, "We regard the ballot as a safeguard of democracy," and urged abolition of the poll tax, the white primary and "all forms of discriminatory practices, evasions of the law, and intimidations of citizens seeking to exercise their right of franchise."

Police "Abuses" Scored

The committee also struck at "exclusion of Negroes from jury service," and "abuses of police power by white officers of the law." Of lynchings, the committee said despite a decline "the practice is still current in some areas of the South," and asked "that the states discourage this fascistic expression by effective enforcement of present or of new laws."

Equality of provisions "in kind and quality and in character of maintenance" for Negroes on common carriers and in terminals was asked.

In industry and labor the committee declared "there should be the same pay for the same work," and added, "We deplore the practice of those labor unions which bar Negroes from membership, or otherwise discriminate against them, since such unions are working against the best interests of the labor movement."

South Held "Most Rural"

There should be equality of facilities for education among Negroes, the report declared. "Basic to improvement in Negro education is better schools, which involves expenditures by states of considerably more funds for the Negro schools," the report added.

In agriculture the committee said, "the South is the most rural section of the nation, and Negroes, who constitute 33 per cent of its population, are responsible for an important share of the agricultural production on Southern farms."

For tenants the committee recommended written contracts, longer lease terms and higher farm wages for day laborers.

Discussing service workers under a separate heading, the committee said, "In view of the strides made by labor in general, while the service worker's lot has remained the same, service workers should be organized into unions with recognized affiliations."

"Eleanor Clubs" Exonerated

A footnote added: "In the present hysteria of many housewives who are losing poorly paid servants to better paying war industries, it seems desirable to emphasize that this proposal bears no relation to the fantastic and probably Axis-inspired rumors of so-called 'Eleanor Clubs.'"

Besides Young, other committeemen were Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president Atlanta University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president Fort Valley State College; James E. Jackson, secretary Southern Congress, Birmingham; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Virginia, and Ernest Delpit, New Orleans, Negro labor leader.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Interracial Committee Set Up In Bibb

Grand Jury Acts To Promote Better Understanding

MACON, Ga.-(SNS)-An Interracial Committee in Bibb County has been organized here under sponsorship of the Bibb County Grand Jury. General Walter A. Harris was name general chairman of the organization.

An executive committee composed of General Harris, three colored men and three white men, has set up. Dr. H. F. Taylor and two other colored persons to be named, and Dr. A. G. Harris, white minister, and two other white persons to be named, will be members of the committee.

40 ON COMMITTEE

There will be 20 colored persons and the same number of white members of the committee. Meetings will be held the first Tuesday in each month. However, special sessions can be called by the executive committee at any time. The executive group will be available for sessions at any or all times.

A statement issued by the new organization set out the following purposes of the group:

"The objects of this committee are:

"To insure unity among all the people of this community in the common effort to win this war in which America is engaged.

TO PRESERVE PEACE

"To preserve peace in this community.

"To promote a better understanding between the white and colored people of this community.

"The white and colored members will meet for frank discussion in the hope that with mutual understanding and in a spirit of unselfish patriotism, they may appreciate each other's problems

"This committee cannot undertake the solution of those problems. It cannot even undertake to act judicially in determining the right and wrong side in particular cases of disagreement between members of the respective races.

"What it will endeaver to do in this time of national peril is to prevent the rise and spread of racial animosity and promote among all the people, white and colored, of this community the earnest desire to live together in unity, peace, and understanding."

Members of the interracial committee are:

Negroes: Dr. Taylor, the Rev. R. W. Stennett, W. J. Hutchings, Dr W .A. Davis, Dr. E. M Calhoun, J A. Jenkins, Dr. J. N. Miller, Prof. P. S. Appling, Dr. S. Williams, J. T. Saxon, R E. Hartley, H D. Richardson, Charlie Ingram, C. W. Moore, Nelson, Daniell, Curtis Cooper, Paul Duval, George Rice, S. H. Lee and W. C. Lee.

White: Dr. Harris, Charles L. Bowden, J. R. Hicks, Jr., A, A, Drake, the Rev. G. E. Clary, Dr. J. E. Sammons, Father Robert T. Bryant, Dr. I. E. Marcuson, B. E. Willingham, Jr., B. R. Chestney, W. A. Harris, C. T. Williamson, Dr. R. H. [illegible]n, R. H. Neel, C. B. Clay, Frank Brooks, Morris Michael and George W McCommon

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Ask Equal Rights In South

Conference Group Releases Broad Statement

(Full Text of Conference Statement on Page 13)

ATLANTA, Ga. — Organized less than two months ago, the Southern Race Relations Conference this week proposed a broad basis for interracial cooperation and development in the South.

A statement released here on Tuesday by a special committee representing the conference which was organized at a meeting in Durham, N. C., on October 20, recommended, among other things, abolition of the poll tax and white primary elections, enforcement of anti-lynching legislation, employment of Negro policemen, and organization of service workers.

P. B. Young, publisher-editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va., served as chairman of the conference. Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University is chairman of the sub-editorial committee which prepared the statement.

The committee was named to draft the statement after an all-day conference in Durham during which various groups discussed the Negro in his relation to political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, and social welfare and health.

INCREASED RACIAL TENSIONS

The war, the committee statement pointed out, "has resulted in increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights and democratic freedom as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South.

"These issues are acute and threaten to become more serious as they increasingly block, through deeper fears aroused, common-sense consideration for even elemental improvements in the Negro status and the welfare of the country as a whole."

In addition to Mr. Young other members of the conference committee included: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.;. Dr Horace Mann Bond,. president, Fort Valley (Ga.) State College; James E. Jackson, secretary, Southern Youth Congress, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Va.; Ernest Delpit, president and business manager, Carpenters Local, (ILA) New. Orleans, La., and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of social sciences at Virginia Union University.

OPPOSED TO COMPULSORY SEGREGATION

"We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice o compulsory segregation in ou American society whether in race or classes or creeds," the committee statement pointed out. "However, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselve now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

In urging the employment of Negro policemen the group said it believed this action would enlist the full support of Negro citizens in control of lawless elements of their own group.

The committee also deplored the fact that the Negro has been held up as a symbol, "the protagonist, of every other minority in the world," as a result of the war, and the further fact that "simple efforts to correct social and economic injustices" are interpreted by many as "the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life."

OTHER PROPOSALS

Other highlights of the conference proposals were as follows:

Political and civil rights—Adherence to the Negro's constitutional right to serve on juries; travel accommodations equal in kind and quality in states where law or custom require segregation.

Military service — Advancement in responsibility and rank according to ability, and solution of racial problems in transportation, recreation and leave areas, said to be acute in the South.

Education — Equal salaries for Negro and white teachers on the basis of equal preparation and experience; equal facilities to meet a growing demand for graduate and professional training among Southern Negroes, and representation of Negro problems by allowing "qualified" Negroes on school boards.

Social welfare and health—Inclusion of Negro doctors on public hospital staffs, to treat Negro patients, according to their special qualifications, and mandatory provisions that a proportion of public hospitals be available to Negroes.

The Durham conference of October 20 was called by a Virginia sponsoring group of which Mr. Young was chairman Dr. J. M. Ellison, vice chairman; Dr. Luther P. Jackson, secretary; and D. Gordon B. Hancock, director. Other members of the spnosoring group were:

Dr. John M. Gandy, Dr. Lutrelle F. Palmer, Major W. M. Whitehead, Dr. J. Alvin Russell, William M. Cooper, Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, Wiley A. Hall, and Dean R. O'Hara Lanier.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
December 15, 1942

Southern Negroes 'Minority Symbol'

ATLANTA, Dec. 15 (AP)—In a report on race relation problems a committee of representative southern Negroes asserted "the effect of the war has been to make the Negro, in a sense, the symbol and protagonist of every other minority in America and in the world at large.

"Local issues in the South, while admittedly holding many practical difficulties, must be met wisely and courageously if this nation is to become a significant political entity in a new international world," the committee declared.

"The correction of these problems is not only a moral matter, but a practical necessity in winning the war and in winning the peace. Herein rests the chance to reveal our greatest weakness or our greatest strength."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 15, 1942

NEW INTERRACIAL COURSE CHARTED

Negro Leaders of the South Propose Cooperation Basis on Issue of Relations

Dec. 15 1942

Atlanta, Dec. 14.—(AP): Representative Southern negroes today proposed a broad basis for inter-racial cooperation in the South to meet the war-sharpened issue of negro-white relations.

The war, a committee said, "has resulted in increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, negro minority rights and democratic freedom as they apply practically in negro-white relations in the South.

"These issues are acute and threaten to become more serious as they increasingly block, through deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elemental improvements in the negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole."

The committee's statement grew out of a conference of negro leaders of ten Southern states, convened in Durham, N. C., last fall. It was released here by Committee Chairman P. B. Young, president of the Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide.

Oppose Segregation

The negro leaders said "we are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether in races or classes or creeds. However, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

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The committee, speaking for the newly-founded Southern race relations conference, recommended abolition of the poll tax and of white primary elections. It also urged that the states discourage a a "fascistic expression" by effective enforcement of present or of new anti-lynch laws and the employment of negro policemen. The group said it believed the employment of negro police would enlist the full support of negro citizens in control of lawless elements of their own group.

Another effect of the war has been to hold up the negro as the symbol, the protagonist, of every other minority in the world, the report continued. It deplored the fact that "simple efforts to correct social and economic injustices", are interpreted by many as "the predatory ambition of irresponsible negroes to invade the privacy of family life".

Proposes Service Unions

Recommending organization of negro service workers into unions with recognized affiliations, the committee observed that "in the present hysteria of many housewives who are losing poorly paid servants to better paying war industries, it seems desirable to emphasize that this proposal bears no relation to the fantastic and probably Axis-inspired rumors of so-called 'Eleanor Clubs'".

(An overwhelming majority of the domestic help in the South is negro, in reference to rumors alleging the organizing of domestic negro help, the September clipsheet of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., of Atlanta, had this to say:

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("The rumor directed to white housewives is two edged. It creates resentment in white women and increased antagonism against the administration, while subtly subjecting Mrs. (Franklin D.) Roosevelt to ridicule. The rumor is built around the 'Eleanor Club', an organization of domestics allegedly set up to disrupt all domestic service. The implications may be read into this rumor.

("On September 1, at her press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt disclaimed any knowledge or connection with the 'Eleanor Clubs' other than that she knew:

("Government investigation into rumors had proven that no such organizations of negro domestics exists except in the imagination of rumor mongers. Mrs. Roosevelt declared she imagined the rumors started as a result of so many negro women obtaining higher wages in war factories, thus leaving their employers without servants.")

57b-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Harlem Cites Losses, Gains; Sets '43 Goal

DEC 19 1942

7,000 at Mass Meet Pledge to Fight for Political, Civil Rights

NEW YORK—(ANP) — The colored people here Monday night dedicated themselves to a set of objectives toward which they would work in 1943, after having heard a review of the gains and losses of the race on the anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack.

The mass meeting, which drew nearly 7,000 persons to the Golden Gate ballroom, was sponsored by the People's Committee, of which Councilman Adam C. Powell, Jr., is chairman.

National Objectives

The national objectives set by the committee were:

To develop support for the fight to end discrimination and segregation in the armed forces; the abolition of the poll tax; adoption of an anti-lynching bill; immediate investigation and prosecution of individuals "who have murdered or brutalized" colored soldiers;

To seek full use of all recreational facilities by colored troops; legislative supported authority for FEPC; inclusion of domestics and farmers in the social security program; and passage of the Kilgore-Tolan-Pepper bill for the establishment of a central planning organization for the war effort.

Local Aims

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Local objectives were aimed at improved housing, under employment, more health education facilities, observance of civil rights, and consumer matters. The program won full approval.

The Rev. Walter Alexander of Baptist Temple offered the invocation. He was introduced by Dr. Tobias who chaired the meeting.

Dr. Tobias is also vice-chairman of the People's committee.

Gains, Losses Dramatized

The gains and the losses of the colored people in the period since the Pearl Harbor attack were presented in the "march of time" style with the Rev. Benjamin Richardson and Manning Johnson as narrators.

Other speakers were: Walter White, NAACP; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, member of the executive board, YMCA, who was chairman; Dr. Max Yergan, National Negro Congress and Council on African Affairs; and Ferdinand C. Smith, National Maritime Union.

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The Weekly Review

E. M. MARTIN, ATLANTA, etc.

A group of Southern Negroes met in Durham recently to map out some sort of Southern Negro approach to the Caucasians of the South to the end that there may be a better understanding and relationship between the groups.

Birmingham, Ala

As I understand it, there is a feeling on the part of those who met that the approach to the solution of the so-called race problem in the South calls for a different approach to that made by the Negroes in the North.

E. M. Martin, Secretary of the great Atlanta Life Insurance Co., said to the writer in Atlanta this week: "I don't believe in a divided offense or defense on the part of the Negro North a n d South. Just as your defense must be national in the present war, the Negro North and South must present a nationally unified effort to progress." Mr. Martin gave us the opinion that he has little faith i nthe various interracial movements. He says the white friends go along alright until the going gets hard—when they are needed most—then they fade out.

He observed that they appealed to the Atlanta Interracial group for aid in the school teacher equalization pay fight only to find out that the whites were willing to go along as long as the Negroes limited their pleas to request for a raise, but they fell out when they learned that the Negroes were asking for equal pay for equal work. It is Mr. Martin's opinion that the final analysis that the hope of the race rests very largely in the hands of the average people of the race. This is a new school of thought for it has always been the uper class of Negroes who were most concerned about eradicating discrimination and wage differentials based on color. It used to be that workers sang as they worked, but reports have it now that when questioned as to why they no longer sing as they work, the reply is: "I don't see anything to sing about." The point is not that Negroes no longer sing while work for conlonger sing while work forconsolation. They are gettng more and more like white people—singing for what they can get out of it. That is the tragedy of the whole thing. While it is quite alright to emulate the white man's virtues, its down right idiocy for any Negro to make a virture of trying to become a carbon copy of the white man. Look what a mess he has got the world in.

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Observations have convinved me that the Durham conferees are going to find it very difficult to convince a lot of the most influentian Negroes that the Negro North and the Negro South should continue to make progress in separate camps. Things look rather dark to me, because here and yonder I hear the warning voice: "Don't do this or that in an attempt to solve the race problem or it will cause blood shed." And I get frightened when I hear in another camp: "Well Maybe we will have to shed blood. We don't have any weapons with which to fight. We may be shot down like dogs because we want justice. But if we are going to get shot for that, let it come." I have heard that in a hundred places by all sorts of people, all of which makes me think we are living in a new and screwy age.

And in another city, I was recently told that a Governor called a Negro College President on the phone and told him that this Negro "agitation" for this and that and the other, if continued meant blood shed. And that he was just letting him know that if, and when it came, he was not going to call out the national guard to take the other folk off the Negro.

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I am making a report to my readers. I am not making any new comment because it must be plain that we had better do some realistic and courageous facing of the facts as they relate to building a better relationship between the races here in the South.. Some say that is possible. Such does exist between individuals.

I repeat, I believe the present tension between the whites and blacks has been artificially and unscrupulously created. I absolutely see no need for it and I think a lot of useless suffering will follow for a lot of innocent people, unless the fairminded Christian people courageously take the situation in hand.

I accuse the worthless politicians of this generation of being esponsible for this mess. While they, for the most part yell, "Americanism" they are doing more to further the spread of socialism, communism and nazism in the United States than some of the highly publicized reds.

One thing is clear, the Negro is thinking as never before. And another thing is no less clear—he is achieving sectional and national unity at the bottom. It must be clear to both white and black of God will that it has never done any community or nation any good for the common people to lose faith in those who think more progressively and constructively.

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Squeeze the essence out of the above paragraph and where this observation has not been recognized, a Hitler, Starlin or Tojo has sprang up.

Church Groups Hear Plea For Racial Equality

Randolph Speaks To Protestant Groups In Ohio

DEC 18 1942

CLEVELAND, (ANP) —Racial equality must result from the present war if another and more drastic struggle is to be averted, stated speakers at the first general united sessions of eight national Protestant groups meeting here Tuesday.

"The supreme test of America democracy" is the Negro, declared A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and national director of the March on Washington Committee.

"The President of the United States didn't seem to possess the moral courage to challenge certain tions of the sooth where democracy is being trampled upon in the senate by southern demagogues," he exclaimed.

Over 1,200 religious and mission leaders from 24 Protestant groups, representing eight different church affiliations, were in attendance at the opening meeting.

Among the groups sending delegates were the Missionary Education movement, the Home Mission Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Foreign Missions conference of North America, the United Council of Church Women, and the United Stewardship council.

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Reactionary and Fascist-minded groups and individuals in this country "have attempted to exploit historic prejudices in an effort to undermine free institutions" said Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland. "They will become active again the day after the armistice. We should be forewarned and forearmed."

Liu Liangmo, former Y. M. C. A. secretary in China, discussing the America with China, emphasized the weakness of missionary work. He said that missionary efforts were seriously hindered by the denominationalism and superior attitude of church workers.

Four Methodist bishops formed a committee to wait upon Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, at the White House to assure her that the church would continue China relief work despite the war.

The wife of the leader of the Chinese people is recuperating in the capitol as a special guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt after undergoing a recent operation here for a long ailment.

57b-1942
Columbia S C State
March 27, 1942

Interracial Committee To Hold Meeting Today At Benedict College

The annual meeting of the South Carolina Interracial committee will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the library of Benedict college. The Rev. Mack Goss of Summerville is the chairman and will preside. Reports of the committees activities will be given.

Mrs. Jessie Daniels Ames, field secretary of the Southern Interracial commission will be present and the principal talk will be given by Fred B. Helms, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Helms is a lawyer and he is a brother of the Rev. F. Clyde Helms of Columbia.

Greenwood S. C. Index Journal
February 23, 1942

Meeting Of Interracial Commission Held

The South Carolina Interracial Commission had a very interesting meeting at the court houst on Saturday. Representatives from both the white and colored races from Greenwood and three adjoining counties attended.

The meeting was featured by an address by Miss Jessie Daniel Ames, executive secretary of the Southern Interracial Commission. Professor John Burgess, president of the Palmetto Teachers' Association, Columbia, and Mrs. George Davis of Orangeburg also took active part in the meeting. Dr. R. C. Grier, Professor Armwood, J. A. Gresham, and the Rev. W. R. Martin of Greenville, and Miss Alice Spearman of Newberry were active participants in the discussions following the main addresses. Dr. R. C. Long was chairman of the meeting.

Miss Ames gave a brief historical sketch of the Southern Interracial Commission since its organization in 1919. She spoke interestingly and challengingly of the current problems of interracial cooperation. She suggested several larger principles which are important in improving race relationships. She pointed out that we "must not treat the negroes as children," further, "they should be allowed to appoint their representatives in whatever meetings may be held for their benefit and betterment." She pointed to the need to bring about improvement in the fields of education, health, and citizenship rights, and suggested that the project method be used to bring about these changed conditions.

Mrs. Davis outlined the program of the State Interracial Commission which has as its theme "Building Today for a Better Tomorrow." She spoke of the progress which the students are making in bettering the attitude toward the negro. The State Commission is sponsoring a series of group meetings in the form of institutes in various sections of the state. The aim of these meetings is to foster an awareness of our problems and to determine ways and means of bringing about satisfactory solutions. Mrs. Davis gave some illustrations of what these various sectional Interracial Committees are doing to bring about better opportunities for the negro.

A group of interested citizens from Greenwood county will meet next Saturday, February 28, at 2 o'clock, to discuss the possibility of organizing an Interracial Committee in this county.

57b-1942
Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

HANCOCK SOUNDS KEYNOTE OF DURHAM RACE PARLEY

OCT 31 1942

DURHAM, N. C.—(ANP)—Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, director, opened the Southern Conference on Race Relations last week at the North Carolina College for Negroes, with the following "Statement of Purpose."

"If, as has been said, there are some hours of more than 60 minutes and some minutes more than 60 seconds, surely we have come upon such great moment in the history of our race and nation. It is a moment of great possibilities and not a little surcharged with dra... Many things have been spoken for him and against him, to him and about him; but the Southern Negro is today speaking for himself.

"His laudable attempt should be a source of pride to the Negro and white South, and to the Negro and white North, East and West. Oftimes the little we do for ourselves proves more meaningful than the great things others do for us, however praiseworthy what others do, may be.

POST WORLD WAR I TRAGEDY

OCT 31 1942

"The inception of this conference brings about the tragedy that took place at the close of World War I, when returning Negro soldiers were met not with expressions and evidences of the democracy for which they had fought and for which thousands of their fellow racemen had died. Instead there was a sweeping surge of bitterness and rebuff that in retrospect constitutes one of the ugliest scars on the fair face of our nation. Interracial matters were left adrift and tragic was our experience and distressing was our disillusionment.

Today, the nations are again locked in mortal combat and the situation is desperate and dangerous, with the scales of fortune so delicately poised that we dare not predict what a day may bring forth; but this we know, that the Negro is again taking the field in defense of his nation. Quite significant also is the fact that whereas the pronounced anti-Negro moement followed the last war, in this one, it is getting underway even before the issues of war have been decided.

In an hour of national peril, efforts are being made to defeat the Negro first and the Axis powers later. Already the dire threat to throw again the Negro question in the politics of the South is becoming more and more dangerous. This is a direct challenge to the Negro of the South who has most to gain if this threat is throttled and most to lose if it is fulfilled.

FORESTALLING ADVERSE ACTION

OCT 31 1942

The purpose then of this conference is to try to do something about this developing situation. We are proposing to set forth in certain "articles of cooperation" just what the Negro wants and is expecting of the postwar South and nation. Instead of letting the demagogues guess what we want, we are proposing to make our wants and aspirations a matter of record, so clear that he who runs may read. We are hoping in this way to challenge and constructive cooperation of that element of white South who express themselves as desirous of a New Deal for the Negroes of the South.

This group has long fought lynching, so have we. This group fought the Ku Klux Klan to a standstill and thus foiled the attempt to terrorize the South's Negro citizens; this fight encouraged the hearts of Negroes. This group within recent weeks has openly expressed the view that Negroes should no longer be excluded from the Democratic primaries of the South; in this they were advancing our cause. This group advocated the abolition of the poll tax qualification for full suffrage; in this they were abetted by the Negroes. This group within recent weeks defeated the notorious Talmadge of eGorgia and the Negro-baiting Blease of South Carolina and they thereby advanced the cause of good government whereby the Negro stands to profit.

In our articles of cooperation we are seeking for a common denominator of constructive actions for Negroes and this group of whites who are doing many of the things we want done, and cannot do ourselves.

In other words we are proposing to a draft new charter of race relations in the South. The old charter is paternalistic and traditional; we want a new charter that is scientific; and fraternalistic; for the old charter is not compatible with the manhood and security of the Negro, neither is it compatible with the dignity and self-respect of the South. It ever leaves the South morally on the defensive! The Negro has paid the full price of citizenship in the South and nation, and the Negro wants to enjoy the full exercise of this citizenship, no more and no less.

AIMD TO UNIFY, NOT DIVIDE

"The purpose of this conference then is not secessionist. We of the South know full well that any attempt of the Southern Negro to secede from Negroes of other regions will be even more fatal and abortive than the attempt in the 1860's. Our major objective is accession not secession. This conference is not isolationist. Science, religion, and education have doomed isolation and isolationism forever. If the nations separated by the seven seas cannot be isolated, how much less can the Negroes of the South. We know that th Negro question of the South is a part of the great question throughout the nation and world.

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"We know that before the question is settled anywhere it must be settled everywhere. But we also know that constitutional ailments may often be helped by local measures. This conference is not seditionist. We are not meeting clandestinely in bundist fashion; but rather as citizens of the South and nation and well within our constitutional rights and prerogatives. We therefore need not cringe and crawl, tremble or truckle or even tip-toe, as we deliberate on a possible way to relieve a pressure that is already becoming critical.

"To be sure, our task is a delicate one, but delicate tasks are never impossible if performed by men who are not themselves delicate in spirit. More often the firm handling of delicate issues proves the wiser course. The matter handled in Fanuil hall was delicate, but it was firmly handled and the world thereby was blessed. So in this historic meeting here, whatever advance step we may make in race relations will redound to the advantage of the South and nation no less than to the advancement of the Negro race. Let us bear ever in mind that the soul of the South and nation are at stake no less than the fortunes of the Negro race.

OCT 31 1942

"The greater tragedy of critical situations lies not in the impairment of circumstances and fortunes, but of spirits. Should our just demands be denied by the white South, we can still appeal to the conscience of the nation; and failing here, we can appeal to the supreme court of history, before the great white throne of the future. Oppressed groups of whatever persuasion have always the assurance that in their struggle for deliverance they have time and right and God on their side. As we enter upon our deliberations let us remember that not only is our manhood being weighed in the balances, but our statesmanship also.

"The sponsors of this conference may not have fashioned the most well-wrought conference imaginable, but what they did was not at a tremendous sacrifice for none of them had the time and means to give us the cause demanded; but they did the best they could. We have brought to you a conference that is absolutely unfettered and unintimidated. There are no secret commitments, no secret understandings, no dotted lines, no secret financial underwritings! May God help us on this historic occasion to quit ourselves like men!"

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Ban on Poll Tax, Other Abuse Urged

DEC 19 1942

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP).—The findings of the Southern Conference on Race relations held at Durham, N. C., last October and developed by a sub-committee chairnamed by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk, have just been released by P. B. Young, Sr., chairman, and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, secretary of the conference executive committee.

DEC 19 1942

Challenging White America and especially the white south, to give "common-sense consideration for improvement in Negro status," the statement which its designers suggest voices the sentiment of many of the Negroes of the nation as well as those of the south, agrees that the war is paramount and demands first, loyalty. That loyalty, the document continues, does not preclude consideration now of situations that handicap the working out of internal improvements in race relations and which may affect the inevitable problems of post-war reconstruction."

DEC 19 1942

Demanding the ballot and full civil rights, the statement says: "We regard the ballot as a safeguard of democracy. Any discrimination against citizens in the exercise of the voting privilege, on account of race or poverty, is detrimental to the freedom of these citizens and to the integrity of the State: We urge:

Demand Poll Tax Ban

The abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

The abolition of the white primary.

The abolition of all forms of discriminatory practices, evasion of the law, and intimidation of citizens seeking to exercise their right of franchise.

DEC 19 1942

"Exclusion of Negroes from jury service because of race has been repeatedly declared unconstitutional. This practice we believe can and should be discontinued now.

Security from wanton killings, police brutality and indignities, were among other points demanded. The necessity for protection against lynching was set forth with the proviso that Federal statutes be invoked if adequate protection could not be guaranteed.

DEC 19 1942

In a complete resume of industry and labor as they affect the Negro, the conference asked opportunities according to ability in skilled and unskilled work; the same pay for the same work; decried the wage-and-job-freezing order of the War Manpower Commission.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Durham Conference

OCT 31 1942

THAT was a history making group that met at Durham on Tuesday, October 20th. Sixty members of the race who are outstanding in education, business, labor, health and public welfare, agriculture, press, social service, the church and youth movements gathered in person and acted with a unanimity unparalleled in our history. Twenty others, representing the areas of endeavor above named sent expressions of cordial support by letter or telegram.

There had been no advertising of this meeting, no urgent calls sent out; no attempt to bring together a mass assemblage of people. Suggestions had been made to eighty people who truly represented Negro life in vital areas. In person or by message there was 100 per cent response. The group represented a good cross section of Negro public opinion.

The purpose of the conference was to find a basis for a "new charter of race relations in the South," or, a set of "articles of cooperation," under which some of the gathering clouds of tension and dissension could be cleared away. As these clouds are arising in the South, and as evidences of fear and misunderstanding underly them, this was an effort on the part of Southern Negroes to make the first move in the direction of quieting fears and correcting misunderstanding. OCT 31 1942

At the outset the conference was divided into discussion groups which were to consider, and to write their views on political and civil rights, education, employment in industry, agriculture, social welfare and health, employment in service occupations, and other subjects related to the existing double standard of citizenship in the South, with regard to their bearing upon wartime conditions, and with particular regard to their bearing upon post-war conditions.

There was a day of quiet deliberation, at the end of which the considered opinions and findings of the several discussion groups were, by unanimous consent, referred to a continuation — or coordinating — committee, on which all of the areas involved were represented, to be put into complete and final form as a document which will be released to the press, and which will form the basis for further discussions or actions toward the achievement of a just integration of Negroes in Southern, and National economy, economic, political and educational.

The group that met at Durham was a body of serious-minded, substantial citizens, whose records and whose views on vital questions affecting the Negro, and affecting the United States as a whole and the South in particular, are an open book. Examination of the roster of those who participated is all that is necessary to establish the fact that they were truly representative of the best thought and of the most substantial phases of Negro life. That is all that need be said at the moment for the group which met at Durham and formed the Southern Conference of Race Relations. Whether their efforts are successful, or whether they fail, depends now upon the liberal white people of the South; upon the various State governments and the Federal government.

Success also depends on whether the voice of this conference, in its considered proclamation, meets the approval and attracts the ccoperation of the responsible Negro leadership of the Nation.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Shepard Asks Personal Sacrifice

OCT 31 1942

Mindful of Denial Of Rights; Holds Victory Frees All

OCT 31 1942

DURHAM, N. C. — "Individual rights and privileges should be submerged for the moment in the larger duties and responsibilities to the nation."

These words of Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College, opened his annual interracial message over a network of Carolina radio stations.

ON HOOKUP

The speech was carried on a combined hookup over WPTF, Raleigh; WDNC, Durham; and WBIG, Greensboro, from 7:30 to 7:45 p. m., October 21. WWNC, Asheville, carried the message at 8 p. m.

A rebroadcast the following day, Thursday, at 6:15 p. m. was heard over WBT, Charlotte.

"This is no more time for personal quarrels than it is for group agitation," he continued. "In war personalities do not count save as they are cheerfully sacrificed.

"In no word of mine has there been the purpose to disregard the rights of the Negro race. The country cannot afford to disregard them.

"The right of protest, the power of petition to declaim against discrimination, is in no wise abridged by war. The sound sense of noisy agitation during this war can be seriously questioned. Again, I assert that in the present situation, the question is not my rights, but my duties."

He was emphatic in his statement that America and her Allies came first, and that any elements who injected issues which hurt that aim should be, and would be, condemned by the nation and associated nations.

Specifically he scored preventing men from doing work for which they are qualified, engaging in lynchings, and failure to maintain law and order.

FIRST DUTY OCT 31 1942

The first duty of the Negro, now, said Dr. Shepard, "is to fight with every other citizen in this land for his country which will preserve to him the inalienable rights of freemen."

However, he pointed out, no person of intelligence or knowledge would say that the Negro has received, throughout our country, even a substantial measure of his rights.

THE AIM OCT 31 1942

"I do not wish to see a great people enlarging the friendly area in which the Negro may in truth live and hope, estranged by aliens and non-residents.

"A peaceful evolution is taking place in such significant ways that no wise or good man can fail to remark it.

"If fifty years ago the dominant dream was an aristocracy of intellect fashioned after the Old South, it has given away to the ideology of a democracy of culture in which the Negro has an increasingly and tremendously important share..

CAROLINA EXPERIENCE

"In North Carolina we have been able to do this without pressure groups, without litigation in the federal courts, without mandamus to make state officials give the Negro his guarantee rights, and without injunction to restrain him from receiving them. OCT 31 1942

We do not pretend that we have won everything; but we have earned the friendship and cooperation of the best judges, the best preachers, the best lawyers, the best universities, and the best Christian men and women.

"We all agree that we must use our democracy or we must lose our democracy," he stated, and then queried:

DEMOCRACY DEFINED

"What is democracy? The essence of democracy is a spirit and a point of view which permeates the institutions of our social order, and places value on the individual—and all the machinery of our social order(be educational programs, government or what not) should look forward to the promotion of these values.

He scored persons who, through injection of petty issues and through hasty and uncalculated planning, be he black or white, sought to make America a land of dissension.

He stressed that we must not give our fighters a belief that we as a group do not have faith in the functioning of democracy. "Instead we must sing of a united America, or else we forstall the day of final victory."

NEW WORLD ORDER

Dr. Shepard visioned a new world order following the war, and expressed his belief that the social order will not be a victory for fascism or nazism.

"It will, and must, be a new world order patterned on the principles of real democracy.

"All peoples, the enslaved Europeans, the yellow, and the brown and the blacks, look forward to a United Nations victory, for when the problem of democracy expands, it will touch all races and all conditions.

"A victorious United States must inevitably mean a victorious Negro." OCT 31 1942

In concluding his radio address, Dr. Shepard put forward editorial comment from two newspapers to stress types of Negro thinkers, but significantly added, "they are agreed on the ends to be reached."

In this fight for freedom, he said, "let nothing divide us. Let us present a united front for the preservation of America, our beloved land."

57b-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Post-War Policy Discussed At Conference In Durham

OCT 31 1942

By ALBERT L. HINTON

DURHAM, N. C.—Representative Negroes from ten Southern states met here on Tuesday, October 20 and set in motion the machinery for drafting a "new charter for race relations in the South."

The conference was attended by persons representing Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

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Outstanding in the fields of education, religion, business, organized labor, the press, social welfare, health, and the Southern youth movement, the conferees adjourned after reports made by the various discussion groups had been referred to a special coordinating committee to be drafted into completed form and subsequently released to the press. The document will be used later as the basis for further discussion as to future policy.

CONFERENCE PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED

OCT 31 1942

The conference, held at the North Carolina College for Negroes, which acted as host, was called by a sponsoring committee of which P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, was chairman. Mr. Young, who presided at the sessions, was later elected permanent chairman of the conference, with Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Richmond, as director, and Dr. Luther P. Jackson of Petersburg, secretary-treasurer.

OCT 31 1942

Members of a coordinating committee which will meet soon at Atlanta, Ga., to complete a preamble and "Articles of Cooperation," which the conference will issue are as follows: Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., chairman; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, Atlanta; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; James E. Jackson, secretary, Southern Youth Congress, Birmingham; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Va., and Ernest Delpit, labor leader of New Orleans, La.

Before taking final action on the draft of the statement to be issued, the committee will have full authority to obtain the views of leaders in organized labor, women's organizations, youth groups and other organized bodies, as well as individuals. The final report will be ready not later than November 8, it was decided.

TO SUPPORT FACT FINDING CONFERENCE

The conference voted unanimously to extend its whole-hearted support to the Fact-Finding North Carolina College in April, 1943, and by common consent the chairman was empowered to express the disapproval of the group of the recent lynching of three persons in Mississippi, two of whom were 14-year-old boys. The body also voted the chairman power to petition Chairman O'Mahoney of the Senate Judiciary committee to speed action on the Pepper anti-Poll tax Bill and bring it out of committee hearing for action on the floor of the Senate.

Oct 31, 1942

A digest prepared by Dr. Charles S. Johnson based upon questionaires previously submitted by participants in the conference served as an agenda for the meeting. The background and purposes of the conference were outlined by Dr. Hancock, just prior to Dr. Johnson's digest was read. Announcements concerning the various group meetings and discussion groups were explained by Dr. L. F. Palmer, principal of the Huntington college; Dr. Lutrelle F. Palmer, principal, Huntington High school, Newport News.

Also Major J. M. Whitehead, Superintendent Virginia School for Colored Deaf and Blind, Newport News, Va.,; Dr. J. Alvin Russell, president, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute; Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, Virginia Union University; Wiley Hall, secretary, Richmond, Va., Urban League; R. O'Hara Lanier, Dean, Hampton Institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

RACIAL AIMS OF SOUTHERN NEGROES TOLD

DEC 26 19

Conference Report Maps Program For Full Citizenship

DEC 26 1942

NORFOLK, Va.—(ANP)—The findings of the Southern Conference on Race Relations held at Durham, N. C., last October and developed by a sub-committee chairmaned by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk, have just been released by P. B. Young, Sr., chairman, and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, secretary of the conference executive committee.

Challenging white America and especially the white south, to give "common-sense consideration for improvement in Negro status," the statement which voices the sentiment of many of the Negroes of the nation as well as those of the south, agrees that the war in which our nation is engaged is paramount. But loyalty, the document continues, does not preclude consideration now of problems and situations that handicap the working out of internal improvements in race relations.

The document is expected to set at rest opinions of white southerners who have been claiming that southern Negroes did not espouse various racial programs expounded in the north. The statement did agree that "in the public carriers and terminals where segregation of the races is currently made mandatory by law as well as by established custom, it is the duty of Negro and white citizens to insist that these provisions be equal in kind and quality and in character of maintenance.

"We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of segregation in our American society whether of races or classes or creeds. We regard it as both sensible and timely now however to address ourselves to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

Among the 77 signers of the statement were such widely known leaders as: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk university; Dr. James E. Shepard, N. C. College for Negroes; P. B. Young, editor, Journal and Guide; Dr. H. L. McCorey, president, Johnson C. Smith university; Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, Hampton institute, and William M. Cooper, director of extension at Hampton; Dr. John M. Gandy, president-emeritus, Virginia State; Don Davis, chairman, executive committee, National Negro Business league; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee institute; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union university; L. H. Foster, acting president, Virginia State college; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley college; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta university; Dr. B. E. Mays, president, Morehouse college; Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Shaw university; Prof. J. B. Blanton, principal, Voorhees institute; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Palmer Memorial institute; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Service; Jesse O. Thomas, U. S. treasury, bond sales; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, National Medical association; Dr. W. A. Fountain, president, Morris Brown college; Dr. J. M. Ellison, president, Virginia Union; M. F. Whitaker, president, South Carolina State; President David D. Jones, Bennett college, and Dr. L. F. Palmer, executive secretary, Virginia Teachers association.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Southern Conference Aimed To Unify, Dr. Hancock Says

OCT 31 1942

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, director, opened the Southern Conference on Race Relations last week at the North Carolina College for Negroes, with the following "Statement of Purpose":

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If, as has been said, there are some hours of more than sixty minutes and some minutes more than sixty seconds, surely we have come upon such great moment in the history of our race and nation. It is a moment of great possibilities and not a little surcharged with drama. Many things have been spoken for him and against him, to him and about him; but the Southern Negro is today evidences of the democracy for which they had fought and for which thousands of their fellow racemen had died. Instead there was a sweeping surge of bitterness and rebuff that in retrospect constitutes one of the ugliest scars on the fair face of our nation. Interracial matters were left adrift and tragic was our experience, and distressing was our disillusionment.

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Today, the nations are again locked in mortal combat and the situation is desperate and dangerous, with the scales of fortune so delicately poised that we dare not predict what a day may bring forth; but this we know, that the Negro is again taking the field in defense of his nation. Quite significant also is the fact that, whereas the pronounced anti-Negro movement followed the last war, in this one, it is getting under way even before the issues of war have been decided.

In an hour of national peril, efforts are being made to defeat the Negro first and the Axis powers later. Already the dire threat to throw again the Negro question into the politics of the South is becoming more and more dangerous. This is a direct challenge to the Negroes of the South, who have most to gain if this threat is throttled and most to lose if it is fulfilled.

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FORESTALLING ADVERSE ACTION

The purpose then of this conference is to try to do something about this developing situation. We are proposing to set forth in certain "Articles of Cooperation" just what the Negro wants and is expecting of the post-war South and nation. Instead of letting the demagogues guess what we want, we are proposing to make our wants and aspirations a matter of record, so clear that he who runs may read. We are hoping in this way to challenge the constructive cooperation of that element of white South who express themselves as desirous of a New Deal for the Negroes of the South.

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This group has long fought lynching, so have we. This group fought the Ku Klux Klan to a standstill and thus foiled the attempt to terrorize the South's Negro citizens; this fight encouraged the hearts of Negroes. This group within recent weeks has openly expressed the view that Negroes should no longer be excluded from the democratic primaries of the South; in this they were advancing our cause. This group advocated the abolition of the poll tax qualification for full suffrage; in this they were abetted by the Negroes. This group within recent weeks defeated the notorious Talmadge of Georgia and the Negro-baiting Blease of South Carolina, and they thereby advanced the cause of good government whereby the Negro stands to profit.

In our Articles of Cooperation we are seeking for a common denominator of constructive actions for Negroes and this group of whites who are doing many of the things we want done, and cannot do ourselves. In other words we are proposing to draft a New Charter of Race Relations in the South. The old charter is paternalistic and traditional; we want a new charter that is fraternalistic and scientific; for the old charter is not compatible with the manhood and security of the Negro, neither is it compatible with the dignity and self-respect of the South. It ever leaves the South morally on the defensive! The Negro has paid the full price of citizenship in the South and nation, and the Negro speaking for himself.

His laudable attempt should be a source of pride to the Negro and white South, and to the Negro and white North, East and West. Oftimes the little we do for ourselves proves more meaningful than the great things others do for us, however praiseworthy what others do, may be.

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POST WORLD WAR I TRAGEDY

The inception of this conference hinges about the tragedy that took place at the close of World War I, when returning Negro soldiers were met not with expressions and wants to enjoy the full exercise of this citizenship, no more and no less.

AIMED TO UNIFY, NOT DIVIDE

Oct. 31, 1942

The purpose of this conference then is not secessionist. We of the South know full well that any attempt of the Southern Negro to secede from Negroes of other regions will be even more fatal and abortive than the attempt in the 1860's. Our major objective is accession not secession. This conference is not isolationist. Science, religion, and education have doom isolation and isolationism forever. If the nations separated by the seven seas cannot be isolated, how much less can the Negroes of the South. We know that the Negro question of the South is a part of the great question throughout the nation and world.

We know that before the question is settled anywhere it must be settled everywhere. But we also know that constitutional ailments may often be helped by local measures. This conference is not seditionist. We are not meeting clandestinely in bundist fashion; but rather as citizens of the South and nation and well within our Constituitonal rights and prerogatives. We therefore need not cringe and crawl, tremble or truckle or even tip-toe, as we deliberate on a possible way to relieve a pressure that is already becoming critical.

NATURE OF CONFERENCE TASK

Oct. 31, 1942

To be sure, our task is a delicate one, but delicate tasks are never impossible if performed by men who are not themselves delicate in spirit. More often the firm handling of delicate issues proves the wiser course. The matter handled in Faneuil Hall was delicate, but it was firmly handled and the world thereby was blessed. So in this historic meeting today, whatever advance step we may make in race relations will redound to the advantage of the South and nation no less than to the advancement of the Negro race. Let us bear ever in mind that the soul of the South and nation are at stake no less than the fortunes of the Negro race.

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The greater tragedy of critical situations lies not in the impairment of circumstances and fortunes, but of spirits. Should our just demands be denied by the white South, we can still appeal to the conscience of the nation; and failing here, we can appeal to the Supreme Court of History, before the Great White Throne of the Future. Oppressed groups of whatever persuasion have always the assurance that in their struggles for deliverance they have Time and Right and God on their side. As we enter upon our deliberations let us remember that not only is our hanhood being weighed in the balances, but our statesmanship also.

The sponsors of this conference may not have fashioned the most well-wrought conference imaginable, but what they did was at a tremendous sacrifice for none of them had the time and means to give as the cause demanded; but they did the best they could. We have brought to you a conference that is absolutely unfettered and unintimidated. There are no secret commitments, no secret understandings, no dotted lines, no secret financial underwritings! May God help us on this historic occasion to quit ourselves like men!

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St Petersburg, Fla., Times
December 15, 1942

Greater Equality Urged by Negroes

NORFOLK, Va.—(U.P.)—A committee of southern negroes last night released a report calling for greater equality in race relations in the south, said to have been strained by "deeper fears aroused" as a result of wartime conditions.

Committee Chairman P. B. Young released the report here for the southern race relations conference. It declared that the negro leaders were "fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation" and that it sought ways to promote "improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

The report called for abolition of primary elections for whites only, common in southern states, and of the poll tax, equal jury rights for negroes, equal salaries for negro and white teachers and equal facilities for negro and white students and the abolition of "Jim Crow" laws requiring segregation on public transport services.

The committee on 10 was made up largely of negro educators, including Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute. Young is editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

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VICTORY COURTESY CLUBS

Sweetwater (Tenn.) News
December 9, 1942

Memphis Negroes Form 'Courtesy Clubs'

In the interest of national unity, Memphis negroes have formed "Victory Courtesy Clubs."

The two negro delegates to the Council on Americanism, J. A. Beauchamp, executive secretary of Seminole Division, Boy Scouts of America, and A. A. Latting, lawyer, are leaders in the movement. Latting thus explains its purposes:

The Victory Courtesy Clubs were started on the proposition that to win the war we must have national unity. Anything that disrupts unity, bogs down the war effort. We know there are enemy agents who try to stir up religious and racial trouble.

The purpose of the clubs is to teach etiquet and social grace. We want our people to know how to conduct themselves on street cars and in elevators. We believe self-respect would create mutual respect, and that would tend to create happy and friendly relationship that must exist for us to win the war.

Gasoline rationing will cause increased riding on street cars and buses. Negroes are supposed to fill up from the rear, and white people from the front. That's the law, and it should be obeyed.

We believe that if negroes are taught to move back in the cars, particularly when they are sitting toward the center and there are seats behind, while white people are standing, it will help. We believe it is the duty of the negroes to move back and they shouldn't wait to be told.

If the white people see us do that, they'll begin to move up. We are trying to make the first move.

This is a most commendable move on the part of our negro citizens.

It should, and we believe it will, be met with similar stressing of courtesy on the part of white passengers in elevators and street cars. If each race will think of good manners as the standard of conduct in public places, the relations of the races at these points of public contact will be wholly pleasant.

The white person should appreciate the difficulty faced by a negro in making his way thru a crowded, jerking car to his place in the rear, and make it as easy as possible for him to pass.